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THE INDIAN MUTINY.

AMIDST the general complaints of the dulness of the political world, that dulness has been terribly broken by the Indian news. So vast are the interests involved in our Eastern supremacy, and so many thousands of families are directly and personally mixed up with Eastern life, that the last mail has filled the country with anxiety and speculation. For weeks, we shall all be looking eagerly for fresh details; and we can scarcely too much meditate and endeavour to understand the real nature of the danger. The time is come when Great Britain must reform her East Indian policy altogether, or prepare to lose her Indian Empire amidst the ill-disguised exultation of Europe.

There were hints and echoes of the coming danger, before the great news came. We were told that the natives were shocked in their religious feelings by the preparation of our cartridges, but we were also informed that a mixture of explanation and punishment would soon quiet the excitement. It now appears that the peril was greater than Indian society took it to be—and this is one of the worst features of the calamity. To begin with, the revolt is only partially connected with the cartridge question, for we see Mussulmans revolting among the first; and in the next place the local authorities seem to have been singularly unprepared for the explosion. Thus, the mutiny commences at Meerut—and it is from Meerut that it spreads at Delhi. But are the Europeans helpless at Meerut? Not so. They had there a regiment of Dragoon Guards, a regiment of Rifles, and some Artillery; and yet were they so unprepared for mischief, that mutiny and massacre began among the native regiments at that station, and spread to Delhi in spite of these sound British forces! How on earth men living on the spot, were so insensible of the coming storm, and did not feel it in the moral atmosphere, we cannot divine. It is plain that we bungled at Meerut—that with the British regiments to rely on, not a score of mutineers should ever have been allowed to reach Delhi—while, in reality, they were so slow in being made available, that the mutiny succeeded in the one place, and spread to the other, in a triumphant manner. This is a painful reflection, and reminds one of the Crimea.

As might have been expected—though now-a-days we are always forgetting the truth involved in it—wherever there was a man at the head of affairs, things went better. A Lieutenant-Colonel Colvin,

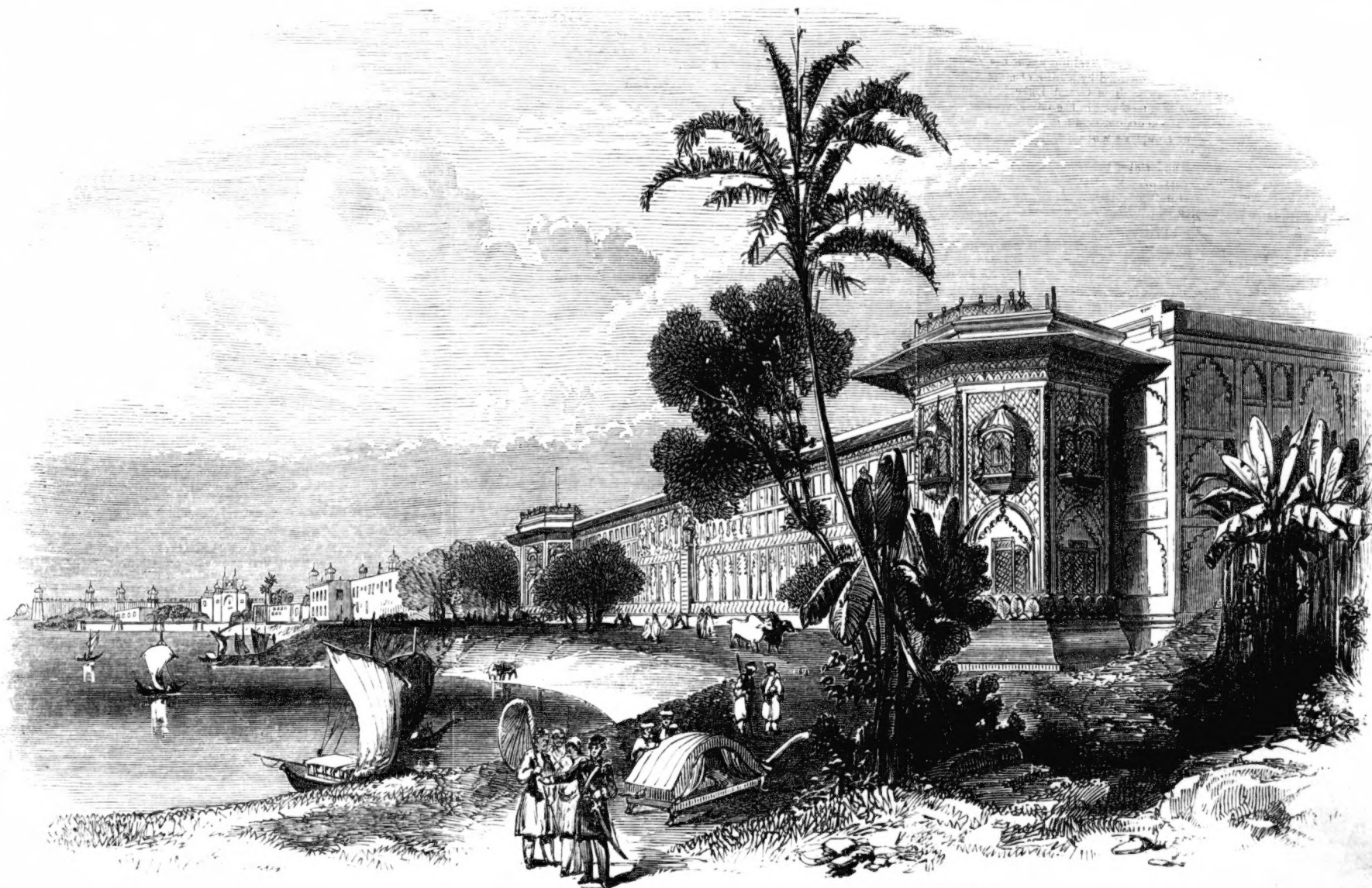
by mere readiness and pluck, kept Agra quiet; and similar instances of personal resolution occurred elsewhere. We confess we have little sympathy with the man who suffers for his want of soldierly qualities on such occasions. All the tradition, all the *prestige*, is in his favour—if he is a superior man, he has a fund of terror—if a kind man, a fund of gratitude, to pull upon, among the discontented. If he is brave, and has swift decision, the chances are ten to one in his favour, as is perfectly clear from all mutinies in history. And we are to recollect that the awe felt for Europeans by natives, exceeds in force of sentiment almost any other similar kind of awe known.

Some features of this mutiny excite reflections painful but not to be avoided. Brutal murders were committed—not belonging to the mutiny, properly so called. Let us illustrate what we mean: At the great Mutiny of the Nore, personal ill-treatment of the officers was rare. It was a mutiny of principle for the most part. In the mutiny of the *Hermione*, on the other hand, the most savage atrocities were committed. They had been provoked by the atrocities of power. And we shall do well to inquire what peculiarities of our Indian government have given rise to this butchery which forms so horrible an item in the news? How come some regiments to have expressly saved their officers—some to have massacred them? Our rule must be detested more widely than it is flattering to believe, and more intensely; in fact, we must find out whether those travellers exaggerate who tell us that a cruel and wanton contempt for the natives is one prominent element in the character of British-Eastern Government. Men do not mutiny and murder for fun; if they do, why, we must admit that our sway has done little to improve them, and that the exertions of our missionaries have been especially thrown away.

The extent of the danger cannot as yet be predicted. But from the known alarm, and the preparations of our officials here, we feel sure that the wisest course is to be prepared for the worst. We cannot lose India without a struggle. And whatever is to be done, must be done at once. There is not much more weather fit for operations to be expected in India just now; and he who would conquer must strike quickly. British troops must be forwarded, if need be, overland. Rapidity is our great chance. It will be time to inquire into the causes of the mutiny by and by; we do not speculate how a fire originated, when the question is where to run for the fire-engines; at all events, we procure the fire-engines first.

We have said that the want of foresight at Meerut is a bad symptom of the state of the executive. And there are good reasons for believing that the whole Government of the Indian service is bad. The best officers are swallowed up by the staff; and men of the poorest kind remain scattered over the country, officering the native regiments. India was conquered by adventurers of genius, and he who was not fit for work had in those days no chance. But the present breed is about as different from those of Hastings's time, as the late William IV. was from the first William the Norman. Jobbery, interest, all the influences which ruin governments, have crept into the Government of India, and are producing their usual effects there. In India, this kind of thing will not do; because, when a vast empire is to be governed by a handful of men, the handful must at least be a real government. At home, we can stand a good deal of mismanagement. The people long ago accustomed themselves to a respect for the law, and are a peaceful and patriotic race. But the Oriental is a different animal. When he does not dream, or crouch, he raves and murders. He has strange superstitions in every drop of his dark blood; he cannot govern himself, and you must govern him, if you undertake it, in earnest. Accordingly, the Company cannot afford to "take care of Dowb," for they are compelled to take care of India. This mutiny is a lesson to them on that point; and if they do not reform their business, the country will take it out of their hands.

A great deal depends on the kind of man Lord Canning may turn out to be. In this country, men are so constantly raised to high posts from total obscurity, that the betting is even whether your last high potentate is a genius or a goose, and you are compelled, if you want to know anything about him, to look him out in a (half-fabulous) peerage. Lord Canning has a kind of social reputation for parts and amiability, but whether he is a governing man remains to be seen. We may presume that he has written home for more men, that he is strengthening Bengal from other presidencies, that he has promptly acted against Delhi, that marshal law and sharp prompt punishment are in force in every troubled district, and that no care has been omitted to calm the native mind by judicious proclamations. Let us hope the best. But we can promise neither the Company nor the Government much public toleration, if either here or in India they prove unfit for their work.



DELHI, THE SCENE OF THE LATE MASSACRE BY THE SEPOYS, FROM THE RIVER JUMNA.



Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor left Paris on Thursday week for Plombières; the Empress remaining at St. Cloud for a time. His Majesty proceeded in the first instance to Chalons-sur-Marne, and examined the preparations now being made for the projected camp near that town. The Emperor will stay, we believe, rather more than a month at Plombières, and immediately after his return to Paris will proceed with the Empress to visit the Queen at Osborne. This visit will be entirely of a private character, and it is not probable that the imperial visitors will extend their journey beyond her Majesty's marine residence and its vicinity.

The Prefect of the Seine has published a notice, informing the electors of the 3rd, 4th, and 7th circumscriptions of Paris, that the new elections are to take place on the 5th and 6th inst. It now appears that only four opposition candidates were returned in the provinces.

The French army in Algeria is still successful.

M. de Moray has arrived in Paris, and from thence has gone to Plombières.

The arrest of several Italians in Paris has given rise to a report that a plot on the life of the Emperor had been discovered. For the truth of this report, one of our morning contemporaries vouches; others declare that it has no foundation in truth.

The authorities along the French frontiers have received strict instructions not to admit in future any foreigner into France who cannot prove that he has pecuniary means at his disposal, and that he is certain of obtaining work.

The "Moniteur" contains the nomination of M. Collet Meygret as Prefect of the department of the Nord. This gentleman occupied until very recently the Director-Generalship of Public Security, and one of his pleasing functions was to keep a sharp eye on the press, to stop the admission of foreign journals containing obnoxious articles, and, in a word, to keep the unruly world of journalism in order. The present appointment cannot be considered as a promotion; and it tends to confirm a report, current some days past, according to which the official in question had fallen into very sudden disgrace.

The "Moniteur Viticole" reports that from 1,000 to 1,200 casks of drugged wine have been seized in the warehouses of one of the leading firms of Bordeaux. The affair has produced a great sensation in the town.

SPAIN.

The announcement that the Queen is *enceinte* was made to the Senate on the 25th ult., upon which the Senators shouted "Long live the Queen!" It is stated that, in the Chamber of Deputies, the President, after a speech expressing its satisfaction, proposed that a deputation should be sent to her Majesty to congratulate her, on which the members cried out, "All, all!" He then proposed that all the members should cry "Long live the Queen!" and they did so. Public prayers were offered up on her Majesty's behalf, and the city was illuminated.

Affairs with Mexico are becoming more complicated.

The crops are reported to be magnificent.

PRUSSIA.

The following is the text of the proclamation of the King of Prussia relative to Neuchâtel, recently published:—"We, Frederick William, by the grace of God King of Prussia, Prince of Neuchâtel, Count de Valengin, &c. &c., having convinced ourselves that the normal state of our principality of Neuchâtel was incompatible with the welfare of that country, and ceding to the recommendations of the Great Powers, we have determined to make to peace the sacrifice of our personal desires; we have therefore renounced our sovereign rights over the principality of Neuchâtel, and we relieve from their feudal duties the tenants of the lordships of Gorgier, Vaumarcus, and Travers."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Hamburg on Saturday. The Emperor having intimated his wish to retain his *incognito* and decline all formalities and festivities, the only public demonstration at Hamburg was a serenade and illumination, with a brilliant display of fireworks, which took place on Saturday evening, on the beautiful basin of the Inner Alster, under the windows of the Hotel de l'Europe, where the Imperial family slept. The next morning the Emperor and Empress, crossing the Elbe, proceeded to Hanover by special train; they are then to go on by special train to the University of Göttingen, and afterwards proceed to Kissingen. There they join the Dowager Empress, who is at that fashionable bathing-place. The Emperor is travelling under the *incognito* of Count von Barodinsky, and is accompanied by a suite of more than two hundred persons, including the servants. The Grand Duke Michael, who accompanies the Emperor, is the youngest son of the late Emperor Nicholas. He is now on a matrimonial excursion, being engaged to a sister of the Grand Duke of Baden. Their nuptials will take place at Carlsruhe in the course of the ensuing month.

The Grand Duke Constantine undertakes the supreme conduct of State affairs in the absence of the Emperor. It is stated that he will, in the course of the summer, make a trip to the Caucasus, and on that occasion inspect the flotilla in the Caspian Sea.

ITALY.

A REPORT has been circulated that the King of Naples was wounded at Gaeta by a soldier. It turns out, however, that some discharged soldiers met and surrounded the King, and demanded some pay withheld by their late officers. The King ordered them to retire, and promised redress; but immediately after they were put under arrest; not, however, until the police had been well pelted with stones, and the military called in.

All Lombardy is in consternation about the silkworm disease, which is destroying the richest and most plentiful crop in that province. There are many proprietors who will not get silk enough to pay half the cost of cultivation.

The Pope has received at Bologna the visit of two crowned heads of Central Italy, Francis V., Duke of Modena, and the young Prince Robert, Duke of Parma. It is officially stated that the Pope has accepted the invitation of Duke Francis V., and will go to Modena. The Grand Duke of Tuscany also meant to have gone to Bologna, but was prevented doing so by the death of his sister, the Archduchess Maria Louisa. On the 22nd of June the anniversary of the enthronement of the Pope was celebrated at Bologna.

A conspiracy, having for its object to provoke insurrection, has been discovered at Genoa. Forty persons have been arrested.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

REDSCHID PACHA has announced to M. Blondel, the Belgian Minister, that after his departure the negotiations with the Belgian Legation will be resumed.

The Porte is said to have demanded explanations from Lord Redcliffe respecting the occupation by the English of the Island of Perim, in the Red Sea.

Murders and robberies have become so common at Pera and Galata that the garrison has been reinforced, and a corps of gendarmerie is to be created for Constantinople on the European system.

Another Circassian victory is reported, and 1,000 Russians are said to have been killed.

AMERICA.

A SIGNIFICANT little riot has occurred at New York—significant, that is to say, of the manners and customs of our modest and peace-loving cousins. A dispute arose between the State Government on the one hand and the mayor of the city, Mr. Fernando Wood, on the other, relative to the jurisdiction over the police and street commissioners' appointments. Daniel D. Conover was appointed by the Governor of the State to some police post, vacant by the death of "young Jo Taylor." The municipality had a man of their own, Turner, and refused to recognise the State appointment. Daniel D. Conover persisted; the municipal police-constables rallied round Turner; the metropolitan police-constables stood by Daniel D. Conover; and there was a fight. Heads were fractured, faces were scratched, and one unhappy metropolitan had an "ice picker" thrust into

his abdomen, the point breaking off there. The "New York Daily Times," in reporting this affair, says, "This morning the fight will be resumed."

Ohio is prolific of fugitive slave troubles. On the 13th ult. four deputy United States marshals arrested two slaves in Cincinnati—a man and his wife—when one of the marshals was stabbed dangerously by the negro, and another of the marshals shot the negro four times in the abdomen. The fugitive negroes were then taken into custody. The marshal's wound is dangerous, and the negro is considered to be mortal. Gibson, state treasurer of Ohio, has resigned his office. There is a deficiency of half a million dollars in the treasury, and Gibson charges his predecessor, John G. Breslin, with the default.

General Walker, the defeated marauder, had an interview at Washington with Mr. Buchanan, President of the United States. Walker is reported to be the lion of the time in the "Empire City"—the "small figure of the man," with his "mild, modest, and even bashful behaviour," exciting great admiration and surprise. The reason for the interference of Commander Davies, of the U. S. navy, on behalf of Walker, was this, it is said: A letter in Walker's handwriting was found on a spy, addressed to Mr. McDonald, agent of the Nicaraguan steamers, which recounted the stratagem to which he was reduced—completely hemmed in by a numerous enemy, without provisions, and the men daily thinning out by desertion. Walker prayed McDonald would work out a plan by which he could get possession of one of the lake steamers, or to fix some other way of his escape. Upon reading this missive, Commander Davies determined to act at once. It is stated that Walker's admirers at New York are fitting out a new expedition for him, and that he has held conferences with them to concert plans for another attack upon Nicaragua. Whether Commander Davies, of the U. S. navy, will accompany him, is not stated.

Active preparations are being made for the military expedition to Utah. Colonel Cummings has received his commission from the President as successor to Brigham Young in the government of the Mormon territory. General Harney is already moving troops across the plains to support the Governor in taking possession of his new office, should it be necessary, and vindicate the authority of the Federal Government.

MEXICO.

SANTA ANNA, the ex-Dictator of Mexico, seems to be engaged in an attempt to get up another revolution in that republic.

It is said that letters of marque have already been sent from Mexico to the United States, in anticipation of a war with Spain. The Spaniards would do well to think of the fell swoop that would be made upon their merchant navy as soon as the first gun was fired.

CHINA.

GREAT distress is caused in China by the scarcity of food. The neighbourhood of Foo-Chow continued to be disturbed by rebels. It is feared that serious injury will thereby be caused to trade.

Several attempts had been made in the Canton river to blow up some of the ships. One was nearly successful in doing mischief. A tank, supposed to have been one of the boilers of the steamer *Queen*, filled with gunpowder, was floated down towards the *Acorn* in a very ingenious manner. The Chinese first made a rope fast to one of the stakes at the barrier, then a man must have floated down with the tide a distance of 800 yards, and fastened it upon the ship's cable. To this rope the tank was attached by bamboo rings sliding easily upon the rope, thus allowing the tank to drop down with certainty upon the vessel; another line was then carried from the tank to the shore, worked by means of a pulley, so as to guide the tank in any direction required. Very fortunately, however, the distance had been slightly miscalculated, and the explosion took place some seven or eight (or according to some other accounts fifteen) yards from her bows. A similar "internal machine" was detected lately close to the *Horrel*.

All hopes of saving her Majesty's ship *Raleigh* seem now to have been abandoned, and though tenders for raising her are still advertised for, this is generally understood to be merely *pro forma*, for the value of the vessel would be scarcely worth the cost.

The gunboat *Starling* had made a trip up Fatsan creek, and was fired upon. We have not heard that any of her crew were hurt, but Captain Hamilton of the *Elk*, who was on board, had a narrow escape, his cap having been knocked off his head by a round shot.

The squadron is reported to be healthy, only a few cases of intermittent fever occasionally occurring.

The coolie who murdered Mr. Markwick, the Government auctioneer, has been tried and found guilty, and has been sentenced to be hanged.

Some Chinese who were employed by the Government at Stanley (Hong Kong) were seized and put on their trial for high treason, in consequence of the discovery of some papers. One of the men was convicted, and had sentence of death recorded against him.

NEGRO FREE LABOUR.—The French Government have, it is stated, entered into a contract with a commercial house at Marseilles, which has been long engaged in the West African trade, for the introduction of 20,000 free negroes from that coast into their West Indian Islands, and the first vessel of the contracting merchants has already left Marseilles for the port of Wyndham.

THE NEUCHÂTEL CONSPIRATORS.—The Count de Bourlès-Steiger, the chief of the movement at Neuchâtel in September last, has returned to his estate of Metten, near Berne. His prompt return would appear to indicate that he is anxious to preserve his nationality in Switzerland.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—We learn from Berlin that January 18 of next year has been definitely fixed on for the nuptials of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William. Originally the Prince's own birthday, October 18 of this year, was selected for the event, probably by the Prince himself, and subsequently the Princess's birthday, November 21, that being the day on which she will complete her seventeenth year. The reason for this further postponement of the marriage is said to be the impossibility of completing the palace now being prepared for the reception of the Princess before the beginning of next year.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—Disturbances lately took place on the Russian frontier of Galicia. The peasants, believing that the world was about to come to an end, gave way to numerous excesses, and were guilty of encroachments on other people's property. The authorities were compelled to send for troops to put an end to the outbreak.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE WEST INDIES.—The *Atrato*, which arrived a few days since at Southampton, reports that the yellow fever was raging dreadfully in the West Indies amongst the shipping. The *Atrato* had forty cases and twelve deaths; amongst the latter was Lieutenant Shaw, the Admiralty agent, and the fourth engineer. About fifty deaths had taken place amongst the Royal Mail Company's fleet. At St. Thomas the hospital was filled with patients attacked with the fever.—We may add here the report that yellow fever has broken out in the British squadron before Greytown.

APPEARANCE OF A COMET.—M. le Verrier, director of the Observatory of Paris, has addressed the following note to the French journals:—"On the night of the 23rd a comet was noticed by M. Dien. It is now visible in the north, in the constellation Perseus. Its position is carefully observed every night, and as soon as a sufficient number of data shall have been collected, its precise route will be calculated."

THE COMET.—Letters from Malta mention that, at a few minutes after 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 14th of June, a bright luminous ball of vari-gated hues was observed to shoot across the heavens in a direction from east to west, remaining visible merely for a few minutes. Unusually cool weather prevailed, especially towards sunset and throughout the night. Many consider this to have been the predicted comet, for averting the consequences of a crash by a collision of our earth with which, prayers had been publicly offered by the devout in the Roman Catholic churches of the island on the nights of the 12th and 13th of June.

THE COMET PANIC.—A rich manufacturer of Berlin has become completely deranged in consequence of his belief in the approaching end of the world. Hearing the explosion of a fireworks manufactory, a few days ago, he thought (in common with some others) the last day had arrived; and in a fit of delirium he took up a hatchet, with which he inflicted a severe wound on the head of a friend, and then pursued his wife and children for the purpose of killing them. They cried for assistance, and some neighbours came and succeeded in disarming the unfortunate man, who was conveyed to a lunatic asylum.

FRUSTRATION IN SHIP-BUILDING.—A prominent ship-builder in this vicinity (says the "Boston U.S. Mercantile Register") has been in the habit of over-measuring his ships for years, thereby cheating those who purchased them out of vast sums of money. The custom-house officers who measured them, suspecting no foul play, generally had one of the builder's men to hold one end of the line, while they held the other; and the man having received his instructions from the builder, made the ship measure as he was directed. This false measurement was considered official, and was used by the builder to show the Government tonnage of the ships when he offered them for sale. He has been known to cheat at least 12,000 dol. upon a single ship.

SCOTLAND.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.—A man went into a quarry hole at Glasgow to bathe. The bottom of the quarry being composed of soft, thick mud, his feet stuck firmly in it, and his struggles to extricate himself only caused him to sink deeper. At first, the water reached only as high as his breast, but gradually he sank until it reached his lips, and at length covered and drowned him.

SUN-STROKE.—On Monday week, a young girl, belonging to Bridgend (Perth), while going about the fields in the vicinity, received a sunstroke, and fell down insensible. She was promptly carried home, great fears being entertained for her life.

THE PROVINCES.

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—At Wallingford, Mrs. Corner, the wife of a shoemaker, and reputed to be a most industrious and respectable woman, went on with her children a few days since. As she did not return all night, an alarm was raised, and on searching the river the bodies of the three children and the mother were discovered dead. At the inquest it appeared that the woman's husband had been in the habit of giving his wife money to pay the rent with, but she applied it to other purposes, and the rent got into arrears. On Monday week, when his landlord's agent called on him for rent, he scolded his wife in the presence of the collector. The jury returned an open verdict of "found drowned."

BURNED TO DEATH.—Miss Ellen Sperling, daughter of a solicitor at Colchester, was on Wednesday week sealing a letter, when the taper ignited the top of her dress. She immediately cried out to the servant in attendance, "Oh, Susan! I'm on fire! another me up!" and rushed out of the back door into the yard to the pump, at which she attempted to extinguish the flames. Failing to accomplish this object, and being now completely enveloped in fire, she ran back into the house and tore up the dining-room carpet, which she wrapped round her, but which was soon consumed. The servant, who was the only person with her in the house, got Miss Sperling out of the dining-room into the passage and shut the door, fearing the house would be set on fire. She then gave an alarm in the street, and two persons immediately ran in to the unfortunate young lady's assistance, and promptly wrapped round her a hearthrug, though the flames were intense and the smoke suffocating. Miss Sperling's clothes were completely consumed, and her body frightfully burnt and blackened from head to foot. She expired the same evening, remaining in a state of consciousness to within half an hour of her death.

THE PERSONATION AT LEEDS ELECTION.—William Bennett, charged with personating William Bennett, at the recent borough election, was brought before the Recorder on Saturday morning, and acquitted. The defendant had resided in the same street as the voter personated; was himself upon the register last year; and the evidence led to the conclusion that he did not know that he had been struck off, and had therefore voted as having a right to do so. He voted for Mr. Mills and the William Bennett said to have been personated voted for the same candidate.

CRUELTY ON BOARD SHIPS.—A private meeting of the Liverpool magistrates was held on Friday week, at the Sessions House, in order to take this subject into consideration, and to take steps to obtain, if possible, some international law to prevent the perpetration of such atrocious cruelties, on board both American and English vessels, as at present scandalise the mercantile marine of both countries.

INSTALLATION OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—The installation of the new Bishop of Norwich took place in that city on Friday, the 26th ult. The clergy of the diocese number about 900, and at least one third of them attended on the interesting occasion. At the great west door of the sacred edifice a table was placed in the open space, and the dean and one of the canons in residence, who occupied seats at it, received their future superior on his arrival. The quaint old ceremonies usual on such occasions having been observed, the bishop took possession of his stall.

DEATH IN THE BELFRY.—Collingwood Alderson undertook to toll the bell as the funeral cortege of two youths who were drowned in the *Alb*, on Sunday last, passed Alnwick Church. He had just accomplished his sad duty, when the grim king called on himself; and he was shortly afterwards found in the belfry, with the bell rope in his hand, dead. The cause of death was disease of the heart.

SUSPENSION OF THE HASTINGS OLD BANK.—The old-established bank of Messrs. Smith, Hilder, Smith, and Scriven, at Hastings, has suspended payment. It was a bank of issue, with a circulation limited under the act of 1844 to £38,038; but the amount of notes at present outstanding is stated to be not more than about £25,000. The total liabilities of the firm, including the circulation, are estimated at £150,000. It is hoped that a good dividend may have been saved for the general creditors. The bank has branches at St. Leonard's, Battle, Hawkhurst, Robertsbridge, and Hailsham.

THE DUNMOW FLITCH.—The Town-hall at Dunmow was filled on Thursday week by an appreciative audience to witness the trial of the competitors for the Dunmow flitch. The claimants were Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, of Victoria Place, Regent's Park; and a Mr. and Mrs. Beard. The jury consisted of six maidens and six bachelors. Mr. Beard first ascended the witness-box to depose to his own felicity, and was severely cross-examined by Mr. Dudley Costello. The other claimants went through the same process, to the great amusement of the company. Witnesses were examined and letters read. Each case being concluded, the President (Mr. Ainsworth), said he thought both claims had been made out, but left the jury to decide which should be preferred. The maidens and bachelors laid their heads very close together, when they decided in favour of the Harolds. Hats waved and handkerchiefs fluttered at the result, and in the full enthusiasm of three cheers the court was broken up. There was then a procession through the town to a meadow, where the presentation of the flitch took place. Archery and various rustic games succeeded, and were continued until dark.

CLERICAL OPPOSITION TO THE NEW DIVORCE BILL.—A meeting of clergy of the archdeaconry of Taunton, convened by the Venerable Archdeacon Denison, was held a few days ago at the Assembly Room, Taunton, for the purpose of considering the steps proper to be taken to oppose the passing by the House of Commons of the Divorce Bill. The Archdeacon presided, and in the course of his address, he said, "Nothing should ever induce him to ask God's blessing over those who had been divorced in violation of matrimony on the ground of adultery, whether simple or compound;" and he went further, and said that "even if an innocent party in the case were to come before him to be married to another person, he should feel himself prohibited from marrying such person."

THE CROPS.—We have received numerous reports of the condition of the crops from nearly every part of the country. We need do no more than summarise them briefly, for all are of the same character. The crops of all kinds are progressing admirably, and there has rarely been the prospect of so early or so abundant a harvest. The hay is being gathered in, and both as regards quality and quantity, is generally described as above the average.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

WRECK OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.—The Ocean Queen, of London, was wrecked on her homeward passage from Bombay, with the loss of most of her crew. The announcement is made in a letter from the commander, Captain Ross, who, with his son and a young midshipman, named Hoyle, and two or three others, appear to be the only known survivors of the ship's company. The ship struck upon a shoal in the night of the 3rd of March, and several of the crew were lost by the upsetting of a raft, and of one of the ship's boats, in attempting to escape. The rest contrived to land on an uninhabited island in the Mozambique Channel, with a scanty amount of provisions. On the following morning, the captain, his son, and six men, set sail in the boat to seek succour. They landed in Sofala in great distress, and boats were sent out to find and relieve the men left on the desert island; but the search was unsuccessful, and they were left (it is feared) to perish.

WRECK OF THE MAAS.—The screw-steamer *Maas*, of and for Rotterdam, from Cardiff and Bristol, ran on shore during a thick fog at night, about one mile east from Pendun Cove, near the Land's End. The crew saved themselves in the boat belonging to the vessel. Assistance was sent to save the cargo.

THE REVENUE.

The Revenue returns for the year and quarter which ended on Tuesday, afford but slender subject for comment. They show a decrease of £273,241 on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year; and an increase on the year of £1,837,042. The only heads under which there is a decrease for the year are Miscellaneous Taxes; the decrease in the former (always variable) is £118,659; that on the latter, £81. The deficiency on the quarter arises principally from a decrease of £501,000, under the head of Excise, for about £240,000 of which the postponement of the hop-duty is accountable. The Excise nevertheless shows an increase of £111,232 on the year. In the Customs there is an increase of £280,635 on the quarter, and of £472,024 on the year. The gross amount of Revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1857, is £72,000,821, against £70,233,779 for 1856. Next year the reduction of the Property Tax will begin to tell; and next year provision will have to be made for the foreign war in China, and the intestine broils in Hindostan.

EMIGRATION OF DISCHARGED GOVERNMENT ARTIZANS.—On Saturday, the John Owen sailing vessel, left Woolwich, for Quebec, having on board 392 emigrants, being the fourth party sent out by the Woolwich Committee for Promoting the Emigration of Discharged Government Workmen and their families. The committee will be enabled to send out 1,012 emigrants instead of 750 as originally contemplated. The number of emigrants now on their voyage is 512. The final batch, consisting of 200 emigrants, will sail for Quebec on the 6th of July. An experienced agent has been sent out by the committee, who will immediately on their arrival forward the emigrants by the Grand Trunk Railway from Quebec to Toronto, and use every exertion to provide all with profitable employment. The total cost of sending out the 1,012 persons, and providing a large number with outfits, is £6,300.

REVOLT IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

THERE was more truth in the rumour of a general conspiracy among the sepoys of the Indian army than was dreamed of. The minds of the sepoys are possessed with a frenzied belief in the intention of the Government to convert them to Christianity. Every act of necessary severity they seem hitherto to have regarded as a further demonstration of this design; and, irritated against the Government and against their own officers as instruments of the Government, several regiments have broken out into open revolt.

We have already reported the mutinous conduct of the 31st Native Infantry, which was disbanded on the 6th of May. The next instances of disobedience of orders occurred at Lucknow, when the men of the 7th Oude Irregulars refused to receive the cartridges served out to them, and left the parade with their muskets; but by the promptitude of Sir Henry Lawrence this movement was at once suppressed. The regular European and native troops at Lucknow, including a battery of eight guns, were immediately called out, the mutineers laid down their arms, and were confined to their lines, incapable of further mischief.

Early in May, the Native Artillery at Meerut refused to receive the cartridges served out to them, and the men who refused were paid up and dismissed on the spot. The 3rd Light Cavalry were the next to refuse. They appear to have been told that they would be paraded on a certain day, and that if they again refused they would be punished. The day came. The men of the first troop one and all refused to receive the cartridges. They were accordingly arrested and placed in confinement.

A day or two after this, on Sunday, the 10th of May, the rest of the regiment broke out into open mutiny; and before the European part of the force, consisting of her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, the 60th Rifles, and the Artillery, could be assembled, half the station was in flames, and the terrified women and children of our soldiers were murdered with great barbarity. The European officers, as they rushed from their bungalows to call back the men to their allegiance, were shot down, and ere the European force could reach the lines, the mutineers had marched out of the cantonment, taking the road to Delhi. These excesses were shared by the two Native Infantry regiments stationed at Meerut, the 11th and 20th, and by the Native Artillery. The sepoys of the 11th, though they joined the mutineers, are said to have protected their European officers; but many of the officers who were present with the other regiments, it is feared, have been murdered. 50 men of the 3rd Cavalry and about 150 of the 11th Native Infantry remained with their officers at Meerut. There was at Meerut at the time a European force consisting of her Majesty's 60th Rifles, 1,000 strong, the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers), 600 strong, but not fully mounted, a troop of Horse Artillery, and 500 Artillery recruits, altogether not less than 2,200 men of all arms, with a full complement of officers. But a very feeble attempt seems to have been made to arrest the mutineers or to stop their progress to Delhi. Fears being entertained that the convent at Sirhind, with its children's school, might be attacked and devastated, a party was sent out from Meerut, which brought in all the nuns and children to a safe asylum at the station.

The mutineers are said to have arrived at Delhi on Monday, the 11th (of May), and to have gone first to the cantonment, which is about two miles from the city. They then called upon the Native regiments there, the 35th, 54th, and 74th, and the Native Artillery, to join them in resisting the design of the Government to convert them to Christianity. The call was immediately responded to, the 35th setting the example of murdering their officers, and the rest promptly following it. Some of the Europeans escaped across the Jumna; but the rest, it is deeply feared, including the women and children, have been brutally murdered. The mutineers then proceeded to the city, in which are situated the arsenal, the fort, the King's palace, and the civil station, and took unresisted possession of the whole—including the bank and its contents—murdering all the Europeans they could lay hands on. Only the arsenal and magazine were saved from falling into their hands by the gallantry of Lieutenant Willoughby, of the Artillery, who blew them both up, and it is supposed fell a victim to his own act of gallant devotion. Some accounts assert, however, that he escaped, though many of the insurgents were blown up.

The mutineers at once set up a king, in the person of the son of the late Mogul Emperor—against his will, we must infer, if it be true, as is reported, that a letter from him to the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra was the first intimation the Government received of what had happened; for the mutiny at Meerut was the signal for all the rogues in the vicinity of that station, including the prisoners in the jail, who were liberated by the mutineers, to take possession of the road and plunder all passengers, so that all communication was cut off for three or four days.

Immediately on the receipt of this alarming intelligence at Agra, the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Colvin, took prompt and decisive measures to suppress the mutiny and to prevent the panic and disaffection from spreading among the Native troops cantoned at Agra and the neighbouring stations. Reinforcements were called for from Gwalior, and as soon as they arrived, a powerful force was to march upon Delhi. The Maharajah Sindia assured the Lieutenant-Governor of his cordial support, and made good his word by placing his own body-guard at the disposal of the Government, and cheerfully assenting to the movement of as large a force of the contingent as can be spared. Similar assurances were received from the Rajah of Bhurtpore and other chiefs; and, from all reports, a large force of all arms was bearing down upon the insurgents from various quarters. Martial law has been declared in the Meerut and Delhi districts, and a proclamation has been issued, assuring the people and the army that the supposed design of conversion is a delusion, that the Government has not the least desire to interfere with any man's caste, and that every one will be left, as heretofore, to the free exercise of his religion. A commissioner has been appointed to endeavour to open a communication with the rebels, and induce them to surrender before the troops get at them. Meanwhile, the mutineers have plundered six villages in the vicinity for subsistence, and sent out advanced posts to Shahdara and Dadra.

The Europeans at Meerut were reinforced, after the revolt, by 800 Sappers and Miners from Roorkee, and by the Sirmoor Battalion of Gurkhas, 1,000 strong. "The latter," says a correspondent of the "Times" (from which journal we chiefly gather this account), "are believed to be quite staunch, and so, indeed, were the former; but immediately on their arrival at Meerut they broke out into open revolt, killed their commanding officer, and marched off with their arms towards Delhi. This time, however, the authorities were more on the alert. The mutineers were pursued by the Carabineers and Horse Artillery, and about fifty of them cut up, but the rest of the regiment, with the exception of about 150 men who were on duty, and have since been disarmed, made off, and have no doubt joined the insurgent garrison at Delhi, to whom they will be able to render material assistance."

GENERAL CONDITION OF INDIA.

In the Punjab (delicate ground) Sir John Lawrence has taken energetic measures to repress any sympathetic movement on the part of the native troops there, and great confidence is placed in his judgment and decision.

An express from Ferozepore has been received, stating that the 57th Native Infantry and the 45th Native Infantry mutinied. The 10th Cavalry stood by the Europeans, and the two native regiments were broken and dispersed, and the 57th were coming in and delivering up their arms.

Private letters from Lahore state that the whole of the native troops in that province are in an undisguised state of mutiny. The authorities had called in a council of all the European inhabitants to decide upon what course to adopt in this emergency. The whole of the ladies were ordered into the fort at Rawal Pindee; meanwhile her Majesty's 81st Regiment promptly proceeded to the lines of the mutineers, thus depriving at least some portion of them of the means of doing harm. The greatest consternation prevailed.

In Oude Sir Henry Lawrence kept all quiet. The mutiny of the 7th Oude Infantry, which we referred to above, preceded by some days the *emeute* at Meerut, but it was checked by the firmness of Sir Henry Lawrence, and the loyalty of the rest of the brigade; the regiment dispersed at the flash of a lighted port-fire, and ceased to exist. Every endeavour had been made, and it is hoped with success, to undeceive the credulous sepoys on the one fatal point (the pig-greased cartridges) upon which their caste and religious feelings have been aroused, and to excite their indignation against the sanguinary treachery of the insurgent regiments. More than this, Sir Henry Lawrence had held a grand military "durbar," to reward

the fidelity of some sepoys of the 48th Regiment, exhibited under temptation to mutiny. Everything was done to give *delat* to the proceedings. Sir Henry harangued the troops. He reminded the men of the power of England; he referred to the glorious services and reputation of the Bengal army, praising its past fidelity, and threatening a signal chastisement to all who should allow themselves to be led astray. "And now, soldiers," said he, "it is my pleasing duty to reward, in the name of the Government, those who have served it so well and so honourably." Sir Henry then called out by name the Subahdar Sewak Tewarree of the 48th Regiment, the Havildar Major, and two sepoys. The Subahdar and the Havildar were presented at the hands of Sir Henry himself with a magnificent sabre, a pair of handsome shawls, a splendid chogah, or cloak, and four pieces of embroidered cloth. The sepoys both received a very handsome sword, a handsome turban, and pieces of cloth; 300 rupees in cash were also given to each.

At Cawnpore everything is reported to be satisfactory, and equally good accounts have been received from Benares.

At Calcutta every precaution has been taken to guard against the possibility of a surprise. The 84th Regiment, with the Horse Artillery, were at Barrackpore, and the 53rd in Fort William. A regiment of European Fusiliers was to arrive from Madras, and another European regiment from Moulmein. The three European regiments in the Persian Gulf, whose services were set free by the peace, were also shortly expected. An act had been passed empowering all officers in command of brigades and stations to hold general courts-martial, and confirm their sentences without reference to higher authority.

A Calcutta paper says:—"More revolvers, fire-arms generally, and ammunition were sold in Calcutta in one day than ever was the case since the days of Job Charnock. There was a regular rush to the establishment of Messrs. Ahmety and Co., so much so that purchasers were unable to get in on account of the throng. An extensive sale of revolvers of all sizes took place, as well as of other descriptions of weapons, offensive and defensive."

In the short space of a month, eight regiments of the Bengal army have mutinied, and two have been disbanded. The mutineers are as follows:—3rd Light Cavalry; 11th, 20th, 30th, 54th, and 74th Native Infantry; the Sappers and Miners; and a Native Battery of Artillery.

The disbanded regiments are:—19th and 34th (seven companies) Native Infantry.

MEASURES FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE REVOLT.

Meanwhile, the Lieut.-Governor on the spot, and the Governor-General from "Fort William, Home Department," seem to have taken immediate and energetic measures to suppress the revolt. The following is a proclamation by the Lieut.-Governor, dated from Agra:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor announces for the information of the faithful subjects of the British Government in all towns, stations, and districts of the North-Western Provinces, that active measures have been commenced and will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted, for the signal punishment of the band of mutineers and murderers, who have in the cities and cantonments of Meerut and Delhi disgraced the honourable name of soldiers, and have committed a series of treacherous and cold-blooded barbarities even upon helpless women, which will draw down upon them the exemplary vengeance of the European and other regiments. The forces from Meerut, Umbaila, and the Hills are being last concentrated, and will co-operate with the contingents of the Rajpootana States in surrounding the insurgents by preventing their escape from their deeply-merited retribution.

"The Lieutenant-Governor calls on all the subjects of the British power, and on the loyal people of the British districts, to watch vigilantly against the possibility of successful attempts at flight on the part of the insurgents after they have been attacked and dispersed by the British troops.

"European and native portions of the military forces now rapidly assembling will honourably and eagerly vie with each other in the extermination of the traitorous criminals who have endeavoured to sow utterly groundless distrust between the powerful and beneficent British Government and its attached native soldiery, whom it has protected and distinguished with favour from the formation of its empire, and who have made themselves famous in history by the devoted bravery and zeal which they have displayed in its service.

"The British Government will always highly value and reward the services of its good soldiers. It will ever strictly respect their rights, usages, religious feelings, and consider them as its children, entitled to its protection in their vigour and in old age. It will punish the acts of faithless traitors with swift justice.

"Evil-minded men have tried to deceive the minds of the Native soldiery by gross and unfounded misrepresentations of the intentions of the British Government. Those intentions are what they have always been—of scrupulous regard for the faith and customs of every class and sect of its subjects and servants.

"The population of the country generally will pursue their accustomed occupations in tranquillity and security. Whenever it may be necessary, additional police or other forces will be raised for their protection. But the chief care of all must be to render impossible the escape of the fugitive criminals, who will now be attacked in whatever part of the country they may be found."

The following is from an "Agra Gazette Extraordinary":—

"Whereas it has been ascertained that in the districts of Meerut, and in and immediately round Delhi, some short-sighted rebels have dared to raise resistance to the British Government, it is hereby declared that every Talookdar, Zemindar, or other owner of land who may join in such resistance, will forfeit all rights in landed property, which will be confiscated and transferred in perpetuity to the faithful Talookdars and Zemindars of the same quarters, who may show, by their acts of obedience to the Government, and exertions for the maintenance of tranquillity, that they deserve reward and favour from the State.

"The powerful British Government will, in a marked manner, recompense its friends and punish its enemies."

The following proclamation on the subject of caste, and the alleged attempt to proselytise, has been issued by the Governor-General in Council:—

"The Governor-General of India in Council has warned the army of Bengal that the tales by which the men of certain regiments have been led to suspect that offence to their religion or injury to their caste is meditated by the Government of India, are malicious falsehoods.

"The Governor-General in Council has learnt that this suspicion continues to be propagated by designing and evil-minded men, not only in the army, but among other classes of the people. He knows that endeavours are made to persuade Hindoos and Mussulmans, soldiers and civil subjects, that their religion is threatened secretly as well as openly by the acts of the Government, and that the Government is seeking in various ways to entrap them into a loss of caste for purposes of its own. Some have been already deceived and led astray by these tales. Once more, then, the Governor-General in Council warns all classes against the deceptions that are practised on them.

"The Government of India has invariably treated the religious feelings of all its subjects with careful respect. The Governor-General in Council has declared that it will never cease to do so. He now repeats that declaration, and he emphatically proclaims that the Government of India entertains no desire to interfere with their religion or caste, and that nothing has been or will be done by the Government to affect the free exercise of the observances of religion or caste by every class of the people.

"The Government of India has never deceived its subjects: therefore the Governor-General in Council now calls upon them to refuse their belief to seditious lies.

"This notice is addressed to those who hitherto, by habitual loyalty and orderly conduct, have shown their attachment to the Government and a well-founded faith in its protection and justice.

"The Governor-General in Council enjoins all such persons to pause before they listen to false guides and traitors who would lead them into danger and disgrace."

Upon the whole, the general impression seems to be, in India and elsewhere, that the revolt would be crushed without any very serious difficulty. We can only hope that it may be so. It is significant that the natives in the villages near the scene of the revolt everywhere gave assistance to the Europeans. The Zemindars are taking an active part in checking all attempts at plunder, and are coming forward to express their confidence in the British Government.

We have authority for stating that the troops now returning daily from the Persian Gulf have received orders not to leave their ships at Bombay and Madras, but proceed on to Calcutta, where steamers and flats will be in readiness to bring them up country. A cavalry corps has also been ordered from Bombay, and ought to be in Agra in about three weeks.

All Indian officers, below the rank of regimental colonel, in England on furlough, have been ordered to return immediately to India and rejoin their regiments. It is computed that this will occasion the return of about 750 officers to their duty. All those on sick leave, who have been at home more than a twelvemonth, will, it is said, be required to produce a medical certificate that their state of health imperatively demands a further residence in Europe. We believe that it is in contemplation to extend this order to the members of the civil service of all the presidencies.

DETAILS OF THE MUTINY FROM PRIVATE SOURCES.

From private sources we have received accounts which more particularly detail the circumstances which attended the outbreak at Meerut, and the atrocities by which it was signalised. One of these letters is written by an English officer, present at Meerut at the time of the attack; and another by the chaplain at that station. The letter of the soldier is very graphic. It is as follows:—

ACCOUNT OF THE MUTINY BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

"About five o'clock the 20th Native Infantry and the 3rd Light Cavalry rushed from their lines, armed and furious; the former regiment firing off their muskets, approaching the 11th Native Infantry, and calling upon them to arm, come out, and join them. I believe the 11th hesitated at first—cause unknown; but presently they, too, armed and rushed out, and the mutinous fuel took flame. About this time Colonel Finnis and several other officers of the 11th Native Infantry came upon the parade, and commenced haranguing the sepoys, and attempted to pacify them, and bring them to order, when the colonel's horse was wounded by a bullet fired by the 20th. On this he saw that the matter was more serious than he had wished to believe; and one of his officers asking him if he should ride off to the brigade-major, ask for aid, and give the alarm, he consented. This is the last time he was seen alive by European eyes; for immediately afterwards he was shot in the back by a sepoy of the 20th, fell from his horse, and was actually riddled with bullets. About this time the other officers of the 11th, seeing that their presence among the mutineers was perfectly useless, and the bullets flying about them in all directions, retreated from the lines, and sought safety mostly in the direction of the lines of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers); to which I must now transfer the narrative. [The writer had previously escaped to the Carabineer lines, and had given the alarm. He proceeds:—] It took us a long time, in my opinion, to get ready, and it was dark before the Dragoons were prepared to start in a body; while by this time flames began to ascend in all directions—from the lines, and the officers' bungalows of the 2nd Cavalry, and the 11th and 20th Native Infantry, from public buildings, messhouses, private residences, and, in fact, every edifice or thing that came within reach of the torch and the fury of the mutineers and of the bazaar canaille, who, in considerable numbers, I believe, joined in their terrific orgies. On all sides shot up into the heavens great pinnacles of waving fire, of all hues and colours, according to the nature of the fuel that fed them, huge volumes of smoke rolling sullenly off in the sultry night air, and the crackling and roar of the conflagration mingling with the shouts and riot of the mutineers. The entire scene, of which these were but the most prominent external features, and which words cannot describe, I leave to your readers to imagine, if they are fond of the horrible and the tragic.

"When the Carabineers were mounted we rode off at a brisk trot, through clouds of suffocating dust, and darkness, in an easterly direction, and along a narrow road; not advancing in the direction of the conflagration, but, on the contrary, leaving it behind on our right rear. In this way we proceeded for some two or three miles, to my no small surprise; when suddenly the 'halt' was sounded, and we faced about, retracing our steps, and verging off to our left, approached the conflagration, and debouched on the left rear of the Native Infantry lines, which, of course, were all in a blaze. Skirting along behind these lines, we turned them at the western end, and, wheeling to the left, came upon the 11th parade ground, where, at a little distance, we found the Horse Artillery and her Majesty's 60th Rifles. It appears that the three regiments of mutineers had by this time commenced dropping off to the westward and towards the Delhi road; for here some firing took place between them and the Rifles; and presently the Horse Artillery, coming to the front and unlimbering, opened upon a copse or wood in which they had apparently found cover, with heavy discharges of grape and canister, which tore and rattled among the trees, and all was silent again. The Horse Artillery now limbered up again, and wheeled round, and here I joined them, having lost the Dragoons in the darkness. By this time, however, the moon arose. We 'blessed her useful light,' and the Horse Artillery column, with Rifles at its head, moving across the parade ground, we entered the long street turning from the southward behind the Light Cavalry lines. There it was that the extent and particulars of the conflagration first became visible, and passing the burning bungalow of the Adjutant of the 11th Native Infantry, we proceeded along the straight road or street, flanked on both sides with flaming and crashing houses in all stages of combustion and ruin, the Rifles occasionally firing volleys as we proceeded. It was by this time past ten o'clock, and having made the entire circuit of the lines, we passed up to the eastward of them, and joined by the Dragoons and Rifles, bivouacked for the night.

"I must now come to the particulars of the brutal outrages and assassinations that marked this outbreak, pre-issuing, however, that a sense of decency and a regard for the harassed feelings of surviving friends and relatives, prevent me from entering into details, the relation of which could only gratify a mind fond of horrors and atrocities. At the very commencement of the *emeute*, the 3rd Light Cavalry, adding and mounting their horses, galloped off to the jail, and of course, overpowering all resistance, liberated their eighty-five comrades, and all the other prisoners, to the number of about 1,300, apparently. Returning from this, they joined the mutineers of the 20th Native Infantry, and the word of massacre upon the Europeans began, without regard to rank, age, sex, or employment, furious and merciless. Veterinary Surgeons Phillips and Dawson, of the 3rd Light Cavalry, and the wife of the latter, were massacred, and also Lieutenant M'Nab, of the same regiment, several others of the corps having miraculous escapes, but the surgeon, Christie, being wounded, I fear mortally. Of the officers of the 20th Native Infantry, Captain Taylor commanding, Captain Macdonald, with the wife of the latter, were savagely slain, with, as in the case of the cavalry officers, numerous narrow escapes. Of the 11th Native Infantry, poor Finnis was the only officer slain; but Mrs. Chambers, the wife of the Adjutant, was pitilessly slaughtered in her own bungalow, which, as I have told you above, we saw burning; and remember, as I have also said above, I refrain from describing details, merely giving the casualties. Among those not in the military employ of the Government who perished in this indiscriminate massacre, were Mr. Tregear, of the education department; Mrs. Courtney, the mistress of the hotel; and many women and girls whose names I do not know. After all this work was done and the mutineers had reaped the remainder of the night passed away in gloom and doubt, and the conflagration having nothing more to feed upon, was extinguished, as it were, by the strong beams and more powerful light of the sun. I mounted my horse and rode down from the Carabineers' lines towards my hospital and the Native Infantry lines, dubious as to the state of affairs, and came to the charred and blackened huts and bungalows, all naked and deserted. On my way down a diabolical assassin, and was passing me, when I stopped the bearers and asked what they carried? They answered, 'the Colonel Sahib.' It was poor Finnis's body, which had just been found where he fell, and was being carried towards the charnel-yard. All sick to the number of about forty, had fled from the hospital, which was deserted, with the exception of two or three smallpox cases, too far to move, and who appeared much surprised at my attending to them as if nothing whatever had occurred. In the midst of our own troubles, we are very anxious about the fate of the Europeans at Delhi, whether the mutineers have gone, and as the telegraph wires were cut at the commencement of the outbreak, we know nothing of what is occurring elsewhere, nor of what is known about us. I hope the health of our men will stand the constant duty in this terrible weather until relief shall come to us, or some move suited to the magnitude of the danger and disaster shall be made by some man of energy and competence, for whom here is an occasion. We have plenty of small arm ammunition, and sharp swords in the hands of as good regimental officers and men as ever sat in saddle or shouldered firelock; and ought to be able to hold our own, if the odds don't rise very much against us. All that we now much dread is fire to our bungalows and barracks, and what we most look to is the descent of the European regiments from the hills to join us."

Colonel Finnis was the only surviving brother of the present Lord Mayor. The Governor-General of India, Viscount Canning, has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor announcing the melancholy death of the Colonel, and expressing the sense of the Indian Government of his excellence as an officer, and their regret at his loss.

THE CHAPLAIN'S ACCOUNT OF THE REVOLT.

The chaplain of Meerut, the Rev. J. C. Smyth, furnishes us with an account of the insurrection which more particularly details the atrocities committed by the mutineers. With respect to the eighty-five troopers of the 3rd Light Cavalry, who refused to fire with the cartridges served out to them ("the same which they had used for many months"), Mr. Smyth says that "chains were rivetted to the mutineers in the presence of the troops, and they were sentenced to imprisonment for ten years." The next morning was Sunday morning; and on driving to perform service at the church, Mr. Smyth met two of her Majesty's 60th Rifles covered with blood and supported by their comrades. The chaplain speedily became aware of the state of affairs, and returned home, where he seems to have enjoyed a fortunate degree of safety. Shortly after gaining shelter, he heard a shot in the adjoining road, followed by a cry and the galloping off of a horse with a buggy. This proved to have been the murder of Mr. Philips (veterinary surgeon of the 3rd Light Cavalry), who was shot and mutilated by live troopers; Dr. Christie (the surgeon of the same regiment), who accompanied him in the buggy, being sadly disfigured and injured. The Rev. Gentleman then proceeds to say:—

"The inhabitants of the Sudder Bazaar and city committed atrocities far greater than those of the sepoys, as in the case of Captain M'Donald's wife, whom they pursued some distance and frightfully mutilated (though her children were happily all saved by the ayahs), and of Mrs. Chambers, wife of the Adjutant of the 11th Native Infantry, who was murdered in her garden during Mr. Chambers' absence on duty, her clothes having been set on fire before she was shot, and cut to pieces. About ten o'clock a bungalow, immediately opposite our house, was set on fire by five troopers of the 3rd Light Cavalry, and

an attempt (though happily unsuccessful) was made to fire the Brigadier's house. The loss of property, and alas! of life, has been very dreadful. The part of Meerut in which the insurrection principally raged is a miserable wilderness of ruined houses, and some of the residents escaped miraculously from the hands of their pursuers, by hiding themselves in the gardens and out-houses of their burning bungalows, and in some cases by disguising themselves as native servants. Among other instances of frightful butchery was that of Sergeant Law, his wife, and six children, who were living beyond the precincts of cantonments. The state in which the father and three of the infants were found defies description. Happily the mother and three other children, though grievously mangled, crawled about midnight to the Artillery Hospital, and it is hoped will recover. Mr. Rotton and I have buried thirty-one of the murdered, but there are others whose bodies have not as yet been brought in. The native servants throughout the station, with scarcely an exception, have behaved admirably."

Mr. Smyth's account agrees with all others that the mutiny commenced with the rescue of the eighty-five prisoners by their comrades. The jail was then burnt, and 1,400 other convicts liberated. The fettered mutineers proceeded to the compound of Captain Galloway, of the 3rd Light Cavalry, and compelled his blacksmith to remove their chains.

News being received that all the Delhi troops had mutinied and joined the insurgents, the women, children, and others were ordered back into the depot, and the troops were at once placed under arms and posted with cannon, so as to command the European lines of the station, the rest being abandoned. The Rev. Gentleman adds that the mutineers in Delhi were reported to be fighting among themselves.

DEATH OF THE NIZAM.

The Nizam of the Deccan died on Saturday, the 16th ult. The city was perfectly quiet, and the eldest son of the late monarch was proclaimed on Sunday, the 17th ult., a royal salute being fired on the occasion. It is thought not unlikely that the report of the events which have occurred in the north may create a good deal of excitement in Hyderabad.

THE CAPITAL OF OUDE.

AMONG the various reports that were flying about India just as people were recovering from the first shock caused by the news of the sepoy mutiny, and the massacres connected therewith, was one to the effect that the brother and uncle of the King of Oude had been arrested at Lucknow, on the charge of tampering with the native troops in cantonments. This was evidently a mere invention. Some sort of alarm, however, appears to be felt by the agents of the Oudean princes in this country, for it should be sought to connect them in some way with the revolt; for on the receipt of the disastrous news, which threw the metropolis into a state of consternation this day week, notice was forthwith given that the public receptions

NATIVE DAK RUNNERS CONVEYING NEWS OF THE SEPOY REVOLT.

of the "disaffected," which used to take place every Thursday at Harley House, were to be discontinued. It was quite evident to them that, under the present aspect of affairs, any open agitation of the Oudean cause was not likely to be regarded with favour.

The engraving at the foot of the present page represents the chief street in Lucknow, the capital of Oude, ere the glory or the shame of its ancient rule had departed from it. The City has an imposing external appearance. Some of the more important buildings are imitations of the Greek style of architecture; others, from the Saracenic cupolas and monuments, remind one forcibly of the Kremlin at Moscow. The scenes in the streets are lively and picturesque in the extreme. Mounted cavaliers, clothed in cashmere stuffs elaborately ornamented with gold, and preceded by attendants carrying gold and silver sticks, swords, pipes, spears, and wands of office, pass to and fro in a continuous stream. Certain dignitaries, seated in open palanquins, richly painted and gilded, mingle in the throng, many among them carrying in their hands magnificent silver hookahs, or rather gour-gouris, for such is the name given to the small pipe that is deficient of a flexible tube. They are hemmed in by hookah bearers, armed attendants, and perhaps a guard of honour, mounted on camels, caparisoned in red and green trappings; others there are perched up aloft on the backs of elephants, seated in gracefully-carved howdahs, the sides of which are in the form of a swan, and are in many instances of pure silver. The attendants of the more wealthy inhabitants comprise examples of the various races from all parts of India, and the aspect presented by their costumes is picturesque in the extreme.

THE REBELS IN CHINA.

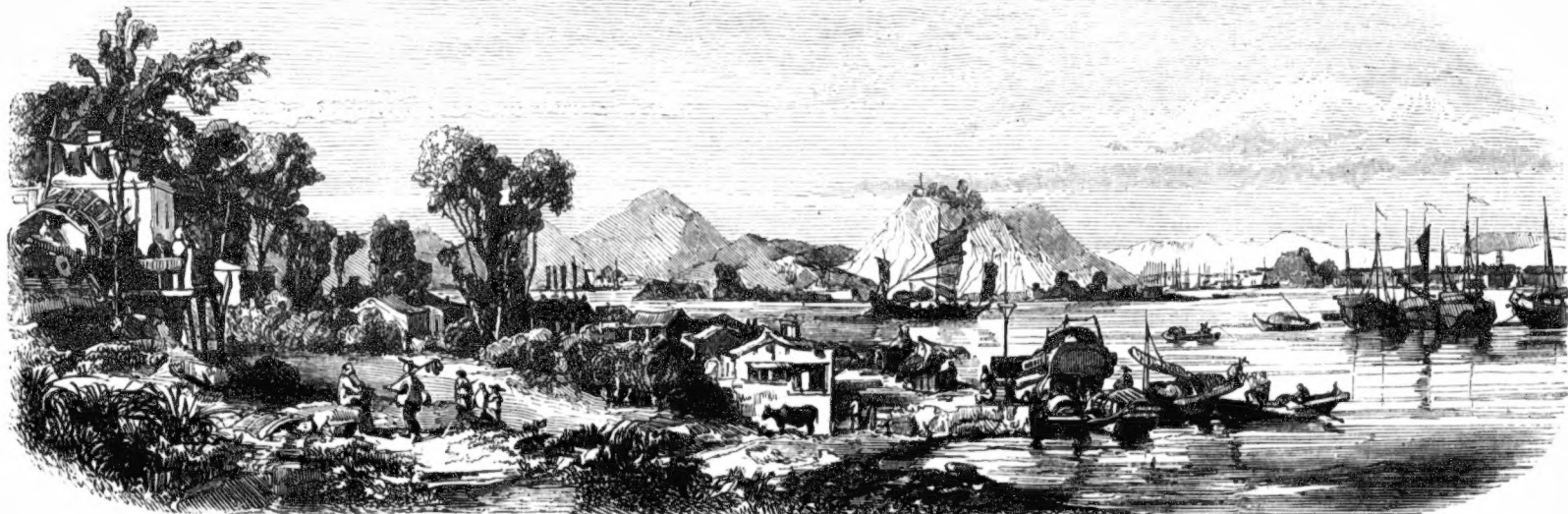
THE Chinese rebels seem to have it pretty much their own way, if ravaging, burning, and destruction be success in civil warfare. The insurgents, however, seem rather to deserve the name of thieves, in some cases. In Canton, where great misery prevails from want of food, the Hak-Kas are ravaging the country, and after defeating the Imperialist forces sent against them, at last advices were gradually approaching the city. From Foo-Chow we have similar intelligence. Considerable apprehension existed there in consequence of a band of ruthless marauders, mustering about ten thousand strong, and gathering strength as they went, having taken the City of Kienhing, situate on the banks of the river Min, and not far from the important City of Yenping, an emporium on which depends the trade of Foo-Chow. Little was known of the gang further than that their object was plunder. The rich Chinese at Foo-Chow were sending away their valuables, and some were talking of removing their families. Other accounts, however, state that, after pillaging Kienhing, the rob-



STREET IN LUCKNOW, THE CAPITAL OF OUDE.—(FROM A SKETCH TAKEN BEFORE THE ANNEXATION.)



FOO CHOW CHINA.



NINGPO, CHINA.

bers abandoned it, and instead of marching upon Yenping, they took the opposite direction.

As Foo-Chow, of which we publish a view, is one of the most important of the Five Ports, so far as the tea-trade is concerned, the news of disturbances there is particularly unwelcome. The black tea district is within seventy miles of Foo-Chow, and therefore tea is procured at that port 25 per cent. cheaper than at Canton. It was already feared, however, when the mail left, that the supply of new teas would be much retarded, if not altogether diverted from the port.

Foo-Chow is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, and is enclosed by a castellated wall, outside of which are suburbs as extensive as the city itself. The whole is commanded by a fortified hill, 500 feet above the plain, and within the walls is another height, crowned by a conspicuous watch-tower. The walled city is superior to many others in China. It has good shops and houses, a comparatively imposing main street, and commodious buildings for public functionaries. A large commerce is carried on with the maritime provinces of China, with the Leo-Choo Islands, and Japan.

We take this opportunity of giving a view of Ningpo also; from which city we learn that the local authorities have legalised the importation of opium, at a duty of ten taels per chest. Ningpo is likewise one of the five ports opened to foreign trade; and being some days nearer to the tea districts than Shanghai, has recently very much crippled the trade of the latter port. Ningpo has a large population, and extends over a circuit of six miles, enclosed by a wall twenty-five feet high. It does an active trade in junk-building, and in the manufacture of silks, which it largely exports to Japan.

THE FRENCH IN KABYLIA.

Our illustration represents the conference which took place be-



CONFERENCE BETWEEN FRENCH OFFICERS AND KABYLE CHIEFS

tween the French officers and the Kabyle chiefs after the defeat of the Beni-Ratens, described in our last week's impression. At the conference, it was agreed that the tribe should place in the hands of the French sixty of their number as hostages for their good behaviour and in token of their submission. The Beni-Ratens appear to have given more trouble to the French than any other of the numerous tribes of Kabylia. Their territory, bounded on the north by the Oued-Sebaou, and confined on the east and west by two tributary streams of that river, is small, and does not exceed in extent 40,000 acres. The Beni-Ratens have from time immemorial been considered as the guardians of the Tizi-Ouzou entrance into Kabylia; and it is admitted, both by the French and the Kabyles, that they have nobly discharged the duty voluntarily undertaken to themselves. At one time the tribe was far more powerful than it is now; and their territory, which has been reduced by war and the encroachment of the Turks, used to be considerable. So recently as a few months since, French officers, who had been for years in Algeria, wrote home to their friends, despairing of success in overcoming the Kabyles, whom this last campaign has according to all appearances effectually subdued.

Marshal Randon writes to the French Minister of War that the army is now engaged in making roads and extending on all sides their communications. He says in conclusion:—"It is possible we may have to encounter opposition from other tribes; but the bearing of the troops is such that I have every confidence that success will continue to attend our arms." The Beni-Ratens, who are of the same race as the other tribes of Kabylia, are square-built but well-proportioned men, exceedingly active in their movements, and capable of enduring the greatest fatigue.

They are said to be the most numerous of the tribes who have their homes in the mountains, of which they have held undisputed possession during innumerable centuries. They have their own form of government, laws, customs, and religion, and in some respects their language differs from that of the other tribes. They manufacture fire-arms, and articles in copper and brass, which they sell to the Arabs and Moors. Their dress is simple, consisting only of a burnouse and a pair of loose drawers. They number about 22,000, of which as many as 7,000 are armed, whose duty it is to devote themselves to the protective service of the tribe in general.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 47. FIGHT.

Ox the night that the Oaths Bill was passed, we had such a storm in the House as has not been seen for many years. Indeed we do not remember its parallel. The occasion was this:—The Oaths Bill, *i.e.* the Bill for admitting the Jews into Parliament, stood for third reading first on the list of orders. It therefore came on about five o'clock. Now, as the motion has been debated and discussed *ad nauseam*, it was very natural that most of the House should wish to get rid of it off-hand, and especially as there was, it was well known, a large majority in its favour, which no talking could by any possibility destroy. Why should Hon. Members who had come down to vote on this measure be reduced to the necessity of either losing their dinners or of coming down to the House again just as they had bolted their evening meal? and yet one of these alternatives was inevitable, unless a division could be pushed before seven o'clock. Of course the Government to a man were for an early division. But on the other side—for there are always two sides on the simplest questions—there was a small number of members who wanted to have some further talk—not with the remotest notion that the coming decision would be changed by the arguments which they had to adduce, or by the eloquent sentences which they had studiously composed; but there are other reasons why men make speeches in the House than those which lie on the surface. And if our readers suppose that mos. of the speeches which are uttered in the House are intended to influence its decisions, they are entirely mistaken. Votes out of the House, and not votes in, are generally those at which speeches are aimed.

THE COMBATANTS.

For instance, Mr. Edward Ball, M.P. for Cambridgeshire, is a Conservative, and as such ought to have a great horror of unchristianising the House of Commons by admitting a circumcised Jew within its sacred walls; but it so happens that Mr. Ball cannot swallow this item of the Conservative formula. And what so natural as that the worthy gentleman should, from his elevated position in the British Parliament, wish to send through the speaking-trumpet of the "Times" a little explanation to his scandalised Tory friends on the Cambridgeshire flats? Again, Mr. Dillwyn, the member for Swansea, also wanted to have a say. Mr. Dillwyn is a Dissenter, and doubtless wished to show his Nonconformist constituents how faithful he was to his political creed. And, further, there was also Mr. Bowyer, the hon. member for Dundalk. Mr. Bowyer is what the "Record" calls "a perverted Romanist," is the intimate friend of Cardinal Wiseman, and the trusted exponent of ultra-montanist views in the House; and therefore "felt bound" on the occasion to protest against this tenderness shown to the Jew, in releasing him from the necessity of taking an obnoxious oath, whilst the faithful sons of the Church are to be still forced to swallow what is not at all agreeable to their stomachs. And there were also several others who wanted to speak—some to maintain our Protestant institutions intact, and others to "have a shy" at "the last rag of intolerance." And then the row began. It was Hunger against Talk—and a very pretty row it was, but as Hunger clearly had the advantage in numbers and weapons, the victory was not long doubtful. The disposition to force an early division was first gathered from a clustering at the bar of the House of a large number of the younger members. According to strict rule, members have no right to crowd the bar. One or two may stand there, but a crowd is quite "out of order." But on this occasion the space called "below the bar" was closely packed with members. The next sign was a burst of "Divide! 'vide!' 'vide!' when Mr. Dillwyn arose, but as the Hon. Member is known not to be a lengthy speaker, the noise soon subsided; but when Mr. D. sat down, and Mr. Ball arose, there broke forth a perfect storm of cries of every conceivable description, and not only from the bar, but from all parts of the House. Mr. Ball is, perhaps, one of the most respectable men in the House, and one of the most honest. His political tendencies are Conservative, but he is no bigot, and he not unfrequently, in a manly and open manner, breaks away from his party and gives his reasons therefore. His popularity in Cambridgeshire, and the estimation in which he is held there, are shown by the remarkable fact that at the last election—although he is a tenant-farmer and a dissenter, and boasts of no pedigree—he was at the head of the poll, beating such men as Mr. A. Jeane, the Hon. Elliot Yorke, and Lord George Manners, all considerable landed proprietors, and of high families. Nor has Mr. Ball failed to command general respect within the House, except amongst the young bloods who crowd the bar. His dissent and want of pedigree of course are against him in that quarter. It was not to be supposed, therefore, that he would be permitted to stand between the hon. hungerers and their aims without interruption. "Who's up now?" was the cry in the dividing-lobby, where a number of members had clustered, when Mr. Dillwyn sat down. "Oh, it's Bless-me Ball," said Lord B.; "we can't stand that!" and there was a rush into the House, and a burst of yells and howlings and groans, which made the House of Commons more like an infuriated hustings mob than a deliberative assembly of gentlemen. Mr. Ball is, however, a strong-lunged man, and he had his say—somewhat shortened perhaps—and we question whether much of it reached the farmers of Cambridgeshire, but still he stood his ground well in spite of the undisciplined mob's attempt to put him down. When he sat down, Mr. Bowyer arose. He is a favourite with no party, and the row was consequently greater than ever. No power of pen can describe the scene in the House when Mr. Bowyer stood gesticulating in dumb-show. The noise was frightful. "Hoo, hoo, hoo! oh, oh, oh! divide, 'vide, 'vide! question, question! ha, ha, ha!" and other cries which cannot be put into verbal shape, came from all parts of the House. It is a curious feature in these rows that you never can tell who is making the noise. Of course you know it is the members, but you cannot tell which, for as it must be remembered that all this is quite out of order, no man likes to be seen taking a part in it, and therefore every conceivable device is used to prevent the Speaker or any one else discovering the offenders. For instance, one man will put his hand before his face; another will pretend to be holding a conversation with his neighbour; a third will stoop forward as if he were looking down upon the ground; and others will set up their mouths and make a "hoo-hooing" noise without any motion of the lips. It was so when Mr. Bowyer spoke. The House was like Prospero's island, "full of noises;" but who especially made them nobody could tell. They rained on the Hon. Member from the gallery, they were above, below, around, now seeming to come from the vaults beneath, now from the ceiling; anon there was a blast from the bar, and then it seemed as if the Speaker himself was in conspiracy with the disturbers.

VICTORY.

At last there arose a most unnatural "squel"—something like the shriek of a steam-engine. This was too bad. The passive Speaker could not stand this; and he therefore rose. Mr. Bowyer, when the Speaker got up, of course sat down, and the noises ceased. "Order! Order!" said Mr. Speaker; "members at the bar take your seats." And for a few minutes the House was quiet, but only for a few minutes; for when Mr. Bowyer again arose, fancying, perhaps, that now the bar was cleared, he should be listened to peacefully, the storm burst forth as furious as ever, and the Hon. Member, after vainly attempting to stem its force, gave away, amidst oicerous cheers from the hungry members. The divis on took place, and the conquerors went off to enjoy and celebrate their hard-earned triumph.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.—The Royal assent has been given to a bill passed by the Parliament of Canada to enable the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada to meet in Synod, in order that they may exercise the rights of self-government. We believe that the act rests the appointment of bishops of that church in the Synod.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

INDIA.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE gave notice of an intention to bring forward the case of the King of Oude, and to move to refer it to a select committee. Lord ALBEMARLE presented three petitions from persons of various denominations resident in Bengal, complaining of the changes in the criminal law recommended by the Indian Law Commissioners. A discussion of some length then ensued, in the course of which Lord Ellenborough stigmatised the report of the Indian Law Commissioners as "300 pages of foolscap." The matter ultimately dropped.

MINISTERS' MONEY.

The Ministers' Money Bill was read a third time and passed, after a division in which the numbers were—For the third reading, 24; against it, 7—majority, 17. Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INDIAN REFORM.

Sir E. PEARCE asked the President of the Board of Control whether, on the reference to India of the judicial reforms proposed by her Majesty's Commissioners, it is competent to the Legislative Council in India to reject those reforms altogether, even though the Home Government approve them; and whether the Legislative Council, consisting of nine Company's servants and two Queen's judges, claims to act as an independent legislature?

Mr. V. SMITH said the Legislative Council of India had been established by the Act of 1853, and was meant to be an attempt to provide something like a representative authority in India, and they had, of course, the power of altering or rejecting those reforms.

THE PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of this bill, which has been passed by the Lords, and which proposes to abolish all the present Probate Courts over the country, and vest the proceedings with respect to wills in one court, which should administer its business by a simple and equitable procedure.

Mr. HENLEY expressed his approval of the bill, which he believed would remove the complication and reduce the costs attending the present system of testamentary jurisdiction.

Mr. COLLIER objected to the bill—first, that there was no necessity to create a new court at all; second, that the court which the bill created was an inefficient court. His opinion was that the contentious business should be transferred to the courts of common law. He was decidedly opposed to giving the Admiralty jurisdiction to the new court, and he objected to separating the non-contentious local jurisdiction from the contentious, giving the former to the diocesan districts, and the latter to the County Courts, as proposed by the bill.

Mr. ROLT supported the bill; as did Mr. MALINS, who urged that some compensation should be given to the proctors whose business had been destroyed.

After a discussion, in which Sir E. Perry, Mr. Westhead, M. Hudson, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Headlam, Mr. Cairns, Mr. Ayrton, and other members took part, the bill was read a second time.

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES BILL.

The House then went into committee upon the Fraudulent Trustees, &c., Bill. The first clause gave rise to a very long discussion, and underwent much alteration, the form in which it was agreed to being as follows:—

"If any person, being a trustee of any property, for the benefit, either wholly or partially, of some other person, or for any public or charitable purpose, shall, with intent to defraud, convert, or appropriate the same or any part thereof to or for his own use or purposes, or shall, with intent aforesaid, otherwise dispose of or destroy such property, or any part thereof, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."

When the second clause was agreed to the Chairman reported progress. Several bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE REVOLT IN INDIA.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH called the attention of the House to the great calamity which threatened British rule in India; and, after entering at considerable length and with great force into the intelligence brought by the last mail, asked what measures the Government intended to take in the emergency.

Lord GRANVILLE replied that before the arrival of the recent news ten thousand men, consisting of four fresh regiments, and reinforcements for regiments already serving in India, had been placed under orders for embarkation. Since that news arrived four other regiments had received the same orders, making in all about fourteen thousand men. With regard to the position of affairs in India, the Government had every reason to be satisfied with the energy and determination displayed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the districts in which attempts at mutiny had occurred, while with regard to the Governor-General himself letters had been received from him, in which, while discussing the events which had taken place with all due gravity, he spoke so cheerfully of the ultimate result as to inspire the Government with the greatest confidence.

After some further discussion, in which Lords Brougham, Hardwicke, and Albemarle took part, the matter dropped.

Some routine business having been despatched, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE REVOLT IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. DISRAELI urged queries respecting the military disturbances in Bengal, and adverted, among other subjects for anxiety, to a report that the Governor-General had resigned, and that much variance existed among the authorities on the spot.

Mr. V. SMITH said that her Majesty's Government had determined immediately to send out a reinforcement of European troops to India; in the middle of next month nearly 10,000 men would be sent, and the Court of Directors had applied for 4,000 more. Everything that could be done was being done in India; he had no doubt that the mutiny would be put down by force, and he hoped that the next mail would announce that ample retribution had been taken upon the mutineers. As to the cause of the disaffection, he had more difficulty; but the question would undergo the closest investigation by the Indian Government. He knew nothing of any difference between the Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-Chief, and had no reason to believe that there was any material difference of opinion between them. He gave a flat denial to the report of the resignation of the Governor-General.

THE GOVERNMENT ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY sought information respecting sundry purchases of stock by the Commissioners of savings banks in the years 1855 and 1856. The facts attending these purchases led him to the conclusion that the Government played with the savings banks funds, with which they "rigged the market," often to the serious sacrifice of the capital of that fund.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that every transaction had been accomplished by the Commissioners of Savings Banks under the powers conferred upon them by Parliament.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY rejoined—The result was to make the Finance Minister a wholesale stock-jobber.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reiterated his statement that powers to effect purchases or transfers of stock were given to the commissioners by the Legislature, and exercised according to their ideas of prudence or expediency. The savings banks have been gainers by these transactions.

Mr. MALINS contended that the question should be decided, not upon special occurrences, but general principles. It was, he thought, anomalous and dangerous for the Government to deal with a large trust fund so as to influence the Exchequer bill market.

Some further discussion ensued, and the subject was then allowed to drop.

SALARIES OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Mr. RICH called attention to the report of the commissioners on the Superannuation Act, recommending an immediate increase of £70,000 in the salaries of the civil servants of the nation, with a prospective increase of £30,000 more. This augmentation he maintained to be unnecessary, and hoped the House would refuse to sanction the report.

Lord NAAS remarked that he had himself given notice of a bill on the subject, and complained that his measure should have been forestalled.

Lord J. RUSSELL hoped that a final decision on the subject of superannuation in the civil service would not be long delayed.

SUPPLY.

The House went into committee of supply, and the remainder of the sitting was chiefly occupied in miscellaneous discussion of votes belonging to the Civil Service Estimates.

On the vote of £71,257 for the national museums of art at Kensington, &c.,

Mr. SPOONER moved as an amendment, that the amount granted should be reduced to £53,000.

On a division, the original grant was affirmed by a majority of 157 to 83—194. A subsequent vote for the Queen's Colleges in Ireland was opposed by Mr. Williams, Mr. Vance, and other members; and a division taken on a direct negative to the grant. There appeared—Ayes, 169; Noes, 55; majority for the vote, 114.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

NEGRO IMPORTATION.

Lord CLAERNDON, in reply to Lord Brougham, stated that the Government were in possession of no information which would induce them to believe that an

expedition had sailed from Marseilles with a view to transport free negroes into French colonies.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Oxford University Bill, the object of which was to extend the commission for that University six months longer, was read a second time, on the motion of Lord HARROWBY, after a short discussion, in which Lord Derby and the Bishops of Durham, London, and St. Asaph's took part.

Some other business being despatched, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BEEKELEY renewed his seasonal motion for leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of parliamentary electors of Great Britain and Ireland to be taken by way of ballot. Lord Palmerston, he observed, had told the House to wait, for that he had a Reform Bill in prospect that was to swallow up all other Reform Bills; but he (Mr. Berkeley) declined to wait without knowing what they were to wait for. He therefore asked whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to adopt the ballot as a part of their Reform Bill next session. If the answer was in the affirmative, he had nothing to do but to sit down; but if in the negative, he must submit his case to the House. There being no audible response to this inquiry (although the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose from his seat), Mr. Berkeley said he must take silence to express dissent, and presume that it was not their intention to entertain the vote by ballot. He should therefore pursue the course he had taken on former occasions, and reply to the objections offered to the ballot. He then reviewed the leading arguments employed by the opponents of secret voting and by the advocates of open voting, and expatiated upon the advantages of the former mode in those countries where the ballot was in operation. He described what he termed the appalling features of the late election in England, referring to particular cases of intimidation or coercion exercised over voters—making a passing attack upon the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act; and contrasted these scenes with the order and tranquillity which prevailed at Victoria, in Australia, since the ballot had been introduced. Mr. Berkeley concluded by entreating the Government to give the people the ballot, which they would now receive as a boon, rather than wait until they should be compelled to surrender it to them as a right.

The motion was seconded by Sir J. STANLEY, who mentioned cases in Westminster of pressure upon voters, and of non-exercise of the franchise, for want of the protection which the ballot would afford.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was unable to adopt the views of Mr. Berkeley, or to form so sanguine an estimate of the beneficial effects of the ballot; but, on the contrary, he shared the alarm with which he believed the ballot was generally regarded by the opposite side of the House. Adverting to the ballot as practised on the continent of Europe, he argued that the different state of things existing there destroyed all analogy in this respect with England. He next examined the principles of ballot in the United States of America, where the votes, it appeared, were not secret, but by tickets; and as we could understand from the American practice was, that if a voter chose to conceal his vote he might do so. In considering what would be the effect of acceding to this motion, the House must ask what was the system Mr. Berkeley recommended? Was the secrecy to be optional or compulsory? The experience of the United States was against compulsory secrecy, and his (Sir G. Lewis's) conviction was that the attempt to introduce it into this country would be to row against an irresistible current, and that such an institution would be repugnant to the nature of the people. In order to protect all voters, secrecy of voting must be made compulsory, which was not done in the United States. We must look to moral influences, and not to laws, for an amendment of the practices complained of.

Mr. GOSCH spoke vehemently in support of the motion. Lord J. RUSSELL observed that Mr. Berkeley rested his case upon three assumptions, all of which he believed to be erroneous; first, that at this moment there prevailed so much intimidation that it was impossible that the opinions of those who were entrusted with the elective franchise could be fairly ascertained; second, that the voter had an indefensible right to give his vote without reference to anyone but himself, and without being brought before any tribunal to answer for his vote; and, third, that there is a very general and prevailing opinion throughout the country in favour of secret voting. Admitting that there were cases of intimidation, he denied that, in general, tenants voting with their landlords voted against their will and their conscience. He protested against the doctrine that freeholders and £10 voters were to be accounted infallible, and that in their hands was to be left a free and despotic power of voting as they pleased, without that responsibility, control, and criticism to which the highest functionaries in the State were subject. He insisted that the country had a right to know how the franchise was exercised by those who were entrusted with it. As to the last assumption, although there were many persons who advocated the ballot, yet he did not believe that the general opinion of the country was in favour of secret voting. He was convinced that the evils of such a system would far overweigh the good it might produce, and he would always raise his voice in favour of open voting.

Mr. BEEKELEY made a short reply, and the House having divided, the motion was negatived by a majority of 68, the ayes being 189 and the noes 257.

THE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

Lord NAAS moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Superannuation Act of 1834, by repealing the section which created a fund for superannuations by reductions from the salaries of officials appointed since 1829. The operation of this clause he contended to be most unjust, inflicting an iniquitous tax upon certain classes of the civil officers, of whom it was shown that only one in seven received any benefit from the fund to which they were compelled to contribute.

The motion was seconded by Mr. T. HANKEY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted the motion, and justified the principles whereon the superannuation fund was constituted. Some calls were made for a division; but after an appeal from Sir F. Baring, the Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed to postpone his opposition to a last stage of the measure.

The motion was then agreed to, and leave given to bring in the bill.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MEDICAL PROFESSION BILL.

Mr. HEADLAM proposed the second reading of the above bill. Mr. CRAWFORD moved that he read a second time that day six months, and after comparing the present bill with that of Lord Elcho, and the latter was by far the best, as it would greatly improve the medical profession, and benefit the public.

Colonel SYKES approved of the principles of both bills; but in consequence of the bill of the Noble Lord providing for nominations by the Crown, he should oppose it, and vote for the bill brought forward by the Hon. Member.

Mr. EWART did not see that there was any objection to the Crown nomination, as the board was a national one and responsible to Parliament.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE should oppose both bills. The examination of practitioners should not rest either with nominees of the Crown or self-constituted bodies. The public wanted liberty to select their own medical attendants.

Lord ELCHO defended his own bill, and said he only submitted his measure from a sense of duty. Existing anomalies required amending. If the principal medical adviser of her Majesty's Scotland—Professor Simpson—was called to consult upon the state of her Majesty's health in this country, he would be liable to prosecution. Another anomaly was that the Archbishop of Canterbury had the privilege of granting medical degrees without an examination. The bill in which he was interested had been approved of by a committee of the House in preference to that of the Hon. Member for Newcastle.

Mr. NAPIER supported, and Mr. COWEN opposed, the bill then before the House.

Mr. HEADLAM having replied, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading, 225; against it, 74; majority, 147.

The bill was then read a second time, after which Lord Elcho withdrew his bill, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

AULIERS' MARRIAGE BILL.

The second reading of the Auliers' Marriage Bill was moved by Lord Redesdale.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. Its principle, he remarked, which involved a prohibition of the re-marriage of the guilty parties in cases of adultery, had already been four times discussed and decided during the recent debates on the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill.

After some discussion, in which Lord Campbell and the Archbishop of Canterbury participated, their Lordships divided, when the bill was rejected by 62 to 23. The Sound Dues Bill was read a second time. Other bills were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

Mr. WARREN called attention to a general order, issued on the 19th of June by the Commander-in-Chief, directing that every soldier after being dismissed from drill should attend school, as a duty, until reported upon as sufficiently advanced in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Sir J. RAMSDEN admitted that such an order had been promulgated, but upon reconsideration was modified into a simple recommendation to the commanding officers, inviting them to exercise every influence in their power to promote education among the soldiers.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAW.

Mr. L. KING, after commenting upon the large sums of public money which had been expended upon the Criminal and Statute Law Commission, without, as he argued, obtaining any adequate result in the consolidation of either branch of

the code, moved an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to dispense with the further services of the Statute Law Commission.

Sir F. KELLY defended the commissioners. The work allotted to them had defied the efforts of jurists for many centuries, and necessarily required a long preparation. The preliminary obstacles had, however, now been overcome, and the basis was already laid for some extensive consolidations of the code. He had reason to believe that the whole statute law would be consolidated within a period of two years, and much progress effected towards attaining the same result with regard to the criminal branches of jurisprudence.

Mr. WHITESIDE remarked that the proposed consolidation left the Irish law untouched. He dwelt upon the importance of assimilating the code in all sections of the United Kingdom.

Sir F. KELLY stated that this assimilation was an object which the Statute Law Commissioners had kept steadily in view.

Mr. NAPIER regretted that the appointment of a Minister of Justice had been so long delayed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL announced that a bill to accomplish that object was ready, and would, if possible, be introduced in the present session.

The motion was negatived without a division.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

An animated discussion ensued upon the subject of the proposed public offices, the disgraceful state of the Thames, and the unsightly appearance of the buildings on the Surrey bank. Sir B. Hall explained that during the recess the approved plans for a new War and Foreign office would be carefully revised and elaborated as to their details, and the completed designs laid before the House early next session. As to the Thames the main drainage scheme approved by the Metropolitan Board of Works had been submitted to three engineers of great experience, whose report thereon would be immediately laid before Parliament.

SUPPLY.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, the Museum vote (£46,000), and the National Gallery vote (£23,165), were agreed to after some discussion. Several other votes were also agreed to.

REVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPT IN THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

The steamer *Cagliari* was seized by armed Italian insurgents while on her way from Genoa to Tunis. The insurgents made at once for the island of Ponza, over against Naples, where they landed and liberated a number of prisoners. The steamer was captured by a Neapolitan frigate, and the King's troops are in pursuit of the insurgents.

THE DIVORCE BILL.—Mr. Bowyer has given notice that he will move the rejection of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, when it comes on for a second reading in the House of Commons.

ROYAL WATERS OF BAPTISM.—The water used at the christening of the Princess Beatrice was brought from the river Jordan. It appears that Captain Geoffrey Nightingale, Hyderabad Cavalry, when travelling some time since in the Holy Land, visited the river, and had some of the water put into bottles, which, being hermetically sealed, the Captain brought to England. Upon the birth of the Princess Beatrice, he placed at the disposal of the Queen a quantity of the water sufficient for the baptismal ceremony. Captain Nightingale's offer was accepted.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER.

The history of the Art-Treasures Exhibition culminated on Tuesday when her Majesty and the Court visited the collection in State, amid fervent demonstrations of public enthusiasm. From Worsley Hall, where her Majesty arrived on Monday, to the spot where she alighted at the building, along a route of nearly ten miles, it was one continual ovation; an outburst of loyalty and hearty welcome such as has been seldom witnessed. In the whole proceeding there was a warmth and depth of feeling that was almost moving.

It is not often that the population of the little village of Worsley have an opportunity of seeing the most illustrious personages of the Court, and their anxiety to witness the departure from the Hall was exactly in proportion to the novelty of the sight. The cortege was fixed to leave Worsley Hall at 9 o'clock, and almost to the very minute the Royal party and suite began to enter their carriages. A storm had raged over Manchester and its neighbourhood the evening before, so that the ground was cool. The private carriages of the Earl of Ellesmere, the Earl of Burlington, and the High-Sheriff, preceded those containing the illustrious visitors and their suite. A detachment of the Lancashire Yeomanry, which would certainly have been mistaken for real soldiers, acted as escort.

As the procession quitted the handsome avenue which leads out upon the Manchester road it was welcomed with inspiring cheers by the spectators, some eleven or twelve hundred of whom were tenants of her Majesty's noble host, the Earl of Ellesmere. At Swinton, which is a town of some size, every man, woman, and child in the place had turned out, and every window was thronged with wistful faces; so also at the village, the population of which shouted as if for their very lives.

The picturesque road of Pendleton was not so crowded, though in front of every villa gay parties of ladies and gentlemen were assembled, who cheered and waved their hats and handkerchiefs while the cortege remained in sight. Here a triumphal arch had been erected, which, of its kind, was one of the most tasteful and handsome of them all.

Just out of Pendleton the 4th Dragoon Guards were drawn up to join the procession. Here also was the carriage of Lord Overstone, President of the General Council of the Exhibition, and Lieutenant-General Sir H. Smith, the commandant of the district, and his Staff, all of whom followed in the wake of the Royal cortege, the Dragoons entering along at a smart pace, with a jingle and clatter which heralded their approach far down the road.

It was fortunate that the first tasteful emblem of loyal welcome under which her Majesty passed was placed at Pendleton, for first impressions are everything, even in the case of Royal visits. But for this, the first object of the kind to astonish the Royal party would have been the triumphal arch at Windsor Bridge, than which a more hideous obstacle to traffic was never erected. It was of the early clothes-horse style of art, but bore a general resemblance to many other objects, such as a colossal meat safe or a granite magnet. From this point the throng of spectators along the footways was in dense and gradually increasing numbers as the route approached the great centre of attraction at Old Trafford. They bore with patient, loyal fortitude the frequent heavy showers of rain that almost marred the day's proceeding.

In and near Old Trafford, banners, evergreens, and designs of all kinds were innumerable. No house was without a flag, while not a few had half-a-dozen or more, in addition to loyal mottoes and garlands of laurel. Some with true Manchester tact combined both loyalty and business in the same design, and after "V.A." and "Welcome" went on to inform the public that the old established concern, &c., was still there, or had removed to over the way, as the case might be.

At Albert Bridge (just beyond which a magnificent triumphal arch had been erected) the procession was met by the Mayor of Manchester, attended by the Town-clerk, and from this spot to the Exhibition a walking pace was not exceeded.

The procession passed along Bridge Street, John Dalton Street, Cross Street, into St. Anne Street and St. Anne Square, Market Street, Piccadilly, and Portland Street were traversed; every house along this route was decorated, every window thronged; wooden balconies were erected from the houses, which were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and in some cases seemed over-crowded to a dangerous extent, and kept the mob below in greater peril than was ever undergone by Damocles.

In the midst of a heavy driving shower, her Majesty and her suite alighted at the doors of the Exhibition shortly after 11 o'clock. On entering the building, her Majesty passed into the reception room, which in itself is an art-treasure, a bijou of rich decoration. It is in the Louis Quinze style, with walls of draped mirrors, an elaborate white and gold ceiling, and rose-coloured furniture. Ten minutes after she had alighted, the Queen, leaning on the arm of the Prince Consort, followed by the Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Alice, issued from the reception room, and, conducted by the members of the Executive Committee, proceeded up the transept. The whole of the large audience rose as her Majesty came forth, and welcomed her with prolonged cheering, which was reiterated with almost increased vehemence on the approach of the illustrious young couple who immediately followed. The Royal party proceeded to the Royal dais, and remained standing while the National Anthem was sung by the orchestra, the solos by Clara Novello and Sims Reeves ringing clear and loud through every part of the building.

At its conclusion, Mr. Fairbairn advanced, and, having been presented

to the Queen by Sir George Grey (who, with Lord Palmerston, was in attendance on her Majesty) went through the form of reading an address from the Executive Committee, of which, it is needless to say, not a syllable was audible beyond few a feet of the dais. The gist of the address was to thank her Majesty for "the early encouragement which your Majesty and your illustrious Royal Consort extended to our undertaking, and for the munificent, valuable, and most instructive contributions which are to be found in this exhibition through your Majesty's favour." The Queen then read a reply, in which her Majesty said:—

"I learn with great pleasure that the contributions which it has been the happiness of myself and of the Prince, my consort, to offer to this exhibition, have enhanced its value, and have been conducive to the success of an undertaking of such high and national interest and usefulness."

"I cannot doubt that your disinterested exertions will receive their best reward in the widely-diffused gratification and the elevating and refining influence produced among the vast numbers of every rank and station whom the position of this building, in the midst of a dense and industrious population, invites to a contemplation of the magnificent collection of works of art displayed within these walls."

The members of the Executive Committee were then severally presented by Sir George Grey, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand.

The Corporation of Manchester, headed by the Mayor, Mr. James Watts, next advanced to the throne, and the Recorder of the city read an address, tendering the homage of an ardent and devoted attachment to the Queen, and congratulating her Majesty on the birth of the Princess Beatrice, and on the approaching marriage of the Princess Royal. Her Majesty replied to this address very graciously. At the conclusion of the reply, Mr. James Watts, the Mayor, advanced, and, kneeling at the foot of the dais, her Majesty received a straight, cross-handled sword from the Prince Consort, which she gracefully laid on the shoulder of Mr. Watts, who by the act was knighted, and rose up Sir James. The honour was so quietly and so instantly conferred, that it seemed to take the audience by surprise for an instant, when prolonged cheering arose from all parts of the building. The same honour had, we are informed, been previously offered to Mr. Thomas Fairbairn and Mr. Heelis, the Mayor of Salford, but was most respectfully declined by those gentlemen.

The Mayor and Corporation of the borough of Salford then presented a third and last address, similar in tone to that of the Manchester address, and replied to with equal grace and condescension. The Mayor and Corporation of Salford were then presented in the usual form.

Her Majesty, preceded by the Executive Committee, and followed by the other members of the Royal family and their suite, then proceeded to examine the galleries devoted to the works of the ancient and modern masters. This inspection was strictly private. After the inspection of the Ancient Gallery, her Majesty proceeded to the reception-room, where a most sumptuous luncheon, served on gold plate, had been prepared for the Royal party. Having partaken of this repast, the inspection of the Gallery of Modern Masters was proceeded with. This did not terminate till past two o'clock, when her Majesty again returned to the Central Hall, and amid the same enthusiastic demonstrations of affectionate loyalty was conducted down to the Reception-room, and took her departure with the same ceremonies and Royal salutes as had welcomed her arrival.

The Royal party returned to Worsley Hall by the same route through Manchester, but at a very rapid rate.

On Wednesday her Majesty paid a second and strictly private visit to the Exhibition. The Royal party remained in the building nearly four hours, and the whole of this time was devoted to minutely inspecting the various objects of interest in the collection. On the return of the Royal party, her Majesty visited Peel Park, to view the statue of herself, recently erected, and with which she seemed greatly pleased. From the Park, her Majesty (who did not alight) proceeded direct to Worsley. The Prince of Prussia, and the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, did not accompany her Majesty, but went to the Town Hall at Manchester, where an address congratulating the Prince of Prussia on his intended marriage with the Princess Royal was read. The Prince of Prussia made a suitable reply, of which this passage, referring to the marriage, was read with marked emphasis:—"I hope that God's blessing may rest upon this union, in which to secure the happiness of the Princess Royal will be the dearest duty of my life."

WORSLEY HALL.

Worsley Hall is about eight miles to the north of Manchester. The road to it from the city winds past Peel Park, through Pendleton and Pendlebury, to the little village of Worsley, from which the hall itself is only distant about a quarter of a mile. Parts of the road, especially that through Pendleton, are picturesque enough; park grounds, mansions, and villa residences, with their smooth lawns and clustering flower beds, enclose it on either side. Other portions, however, are, to say the least, deficient in natural beauties. The road is sometimes deep with slag and cinders. Tall chimneys and monstrous cotton mills, with whole acres of windows, rising storey above storey, supply the place of evergreens and rosaries, and close lanes, a smoky atmosphere, and the ceaseless clank of machinery remind the visitor that he is still in the heart of the manufacturing district—the busiest and most populous county in the empire. But all this is both unseen and unremembered at Worsley Hall, where quiet luxury and rural elegancies seem to reign supreme. A noble avenue conducts to the Hall, which is situated in the midst of an extensive terraced garden. The mansion is built of stone in the Elizabethan style, and along the main or southern front run terraced gardens, with statues, fountains, and parterres, almost as large, and quite as beautiful in their way, as those which charm the visitor to Norwood. The prospect from the house is one of unsurpassed magnificence. The greater part of Stafford, Derby, and Cheshire stretch round and beneath it as in a map, the view on either side being bounded by the hills of Derbyshire and the mountains of South Wales. Immediately behind the Hall rises the hill on which the old Hall is situated. The latter is a fine historic building, famous in the annals of Lancashire, but having a most modernised aspect just now, for its most has been filled up and converted into a long parterre, while roses and flowering creepers have so covered the old edifice itself as to make it resemble an extended cottage *ornée* rather than a mansion, which once held out against the fierce Independents of Cromwell. At the foot of the hill, and in front of the modern Hall, runs the celebrated Bridgewater Canal.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

THE CONCOURSE which gathered in Hyde Park on Friday week (the 26th) to witness the distribution of the Victoria Cross for Valour, was in point of numbers at least, such as no city save London could send forth. There were most vague ideas extant as to the time when the ceremony would commence, the prevailing notion evidently being that her Majesty would be on the ground soon after daybreak, or at least by seven a.m., for even before that premature hour spectators began to assemble. Those who evinced this precocity in their time of attendance were no doubt under the impression that by so doing they would secure good places, though the result could scarcely have justified their expectations or repaid them for getting up almost in the middle of the night. A very large space, at least half-a-mile broad by three-quarters of a mile long, was enclosed on the northern side of the park for the evolutions of the troops. On the side of this nearest to Grosvenor Gate galleries were erected for the accommodation of 7,000 persons. Scarcely accommodated were they, however, for they were greatly crowded and destitute of seats; so that the favoured 7,000 were compelled to stand on an inclined plane during the whole of the ceremony. The station for the Queen was in the centre of the galleries, which formed a huge deal semicircle, enclosing at least one-third of the space in which the troops were formed. On either side of her Majesty's position were smaller galleries for the members of the Legislature and the Corps Diplomatique, who in virtue of their office were accommodated with seats, while the other portion of the galleries gave only standing room. All the rest of the ground round the enclosed space was left open to the public, who had the usual general license to see as they best could, which, as it happened, was very little indeed. Every part of these unavailable positions thus liberally set apart for the multitude was thronged by people, in some parts thirty and forty deep, who remained under a broiling sun with silent patience, enduring everything with only the faintest hope of seeing anything in return for all their sufferings. The public, in fact,

seemed only invited to contribute a great crowd to the proceedings of the day. They formed a most important portion of the show, and must rest content with having fulfilled that duty; for as far as the majority of them were concerned, the whole ceremonial might as well have taken place at Stonehenge.

A great portion of the troops were on the ground at nine o'clock, standing in that picturesque array which is almost more effective as a spectacle than their close-formed serried ranks. The 79th Highlanders were there, as fine a corps as ever, but looking considerably shorn of their regimental beauty since the new uniform came in. There was a troop of Horse Artillery and two field batteries, with the first battalion of Grenadiers and Fusiliers, and the 2nd battalion of Coldstreams, forming great walls of men almost as firm and certainly as regular as masonry itself. There was a battalion of Marines, equal in appearance and discipline to the finest troops in the service, and the 2nd battalion of Rifles, sombre and gloomy-looking as a thunder-cloud. The 11th Hussars, 1st and 2nd Regiments of Life Guards, and the 6th Dragoons, formed a glittering mass by themselves, from off which the sun's rays seemed to dance and sparkle as from 10,000 mirrors. In fact, a little army, complete even to sappers and miners, military train, and mule litters, and mustering near 9,000 men of all arms, was assembled.

Every part of the great expanse of platform was well covered soon after nine o'clock. The heat throughout the entire proceedings was intense; the ladies seemed to suffer much from it, and even strong, hearty gentlemen were not too fastidious to extemporise rude fans from coat-tails, handkerchiefs, and morning journals, or any suitable material at hand. Not a breath of air seemed stirring, and the standard which marked the Queen's position drooped heavily down, as if it too suffered from the sun, and was incapable of fluttering or active motion, and everybody simmered into a state of aggravation, and everybody gasped and said how hot it was, in a tone of private communication, as if the temperature was a State secret which must not be bruited abroad. In less tropical nooks beneath the trees, costermongers drove a brave trade in the retail of liquids from portly-looking barrels, which we fancy must have contained something better than water, as policemen formed the staple of their customers.

Things went broiling and burning on thus till about half-past nine, when the troops formed in contiguous columns, stretching right across the park in a bright line, the ends of which would have been scarcely distinguishable but for their incessant glitter. Almost at the same time a small division of blue-jackets came upon the ground to represent the sister service. These were 100 picked men from the crews of the *Excellent* and *Osborne*, all of whom more or less distinguished themselves in the Baltic or in the naval brigade before Sebastopol. They were followed by a band of Chelsea Pensioners—veterans of bygone wars—and these again by the boys of the Duke of York's School, headed by a duodecimo edition of a drum-major, who, in spite of an extinguishing "bearskin" which made half his little bulk, yet strutted and flourished his staff of office in a style that was inexpressibly amusing. A few minutes before ten o'clock the officers and men who were to receive the high honour of the Victoria Cross marched in single file across the park to the Queen's position. Their appearance created a deep sensation, and well it might, for upon a more distinguished band of soldiers the public have never yet gazed. One was a policeman, and wore his plain uniform as a constable of the R division, No. 444. This was G. Walters, late sergeant of the 49th Regiment, who highly distinguished himself at Inkermann in rescuing General Adams when surrounded by Russians. Surely for such a man a better post may be found than that of a constable at 18s. a-week. Another, in the dress of a park-keeper, was formerly a corporal in the 23rd, who volunteered, on September the 8th, to go out, under a murderous fire, to the front, after the attack on the Redan, and carry in Lieutenant Dyneley, mortally wounded. Three or four were in private clothes—gallant men who have quitted the ranks since the war, and been rewarded more or less amply by civil appointments; 10 were officers and men of the Guards, and 7 were of the Rifle Brigade. There were 61 in all, of whom 12 belonged to the Royal Navy, 2 to the Marines, 4 to the Cavalry, 5 to the Artillery, 4 to the Engineers, and the remainder to various regiments of Infantry. Of all 25 were commissioned officers, 15 were warrant and non-commissioned officers, and the others privates and common seamen. Only 1 was married—Lieutenant John Knox, who, after greatly distinguishing himself in the Fusilier Guards, lost his arm in the attack on the Redan.

As they stood in a row waiting the arrival of her Majesty, one could not help feeling an emotion of sorrow that they were so few, and that the majority of the men who would have done honour even to the Victoria Cross lie in their shallow graves on the bleak cliffs of the Crimea.

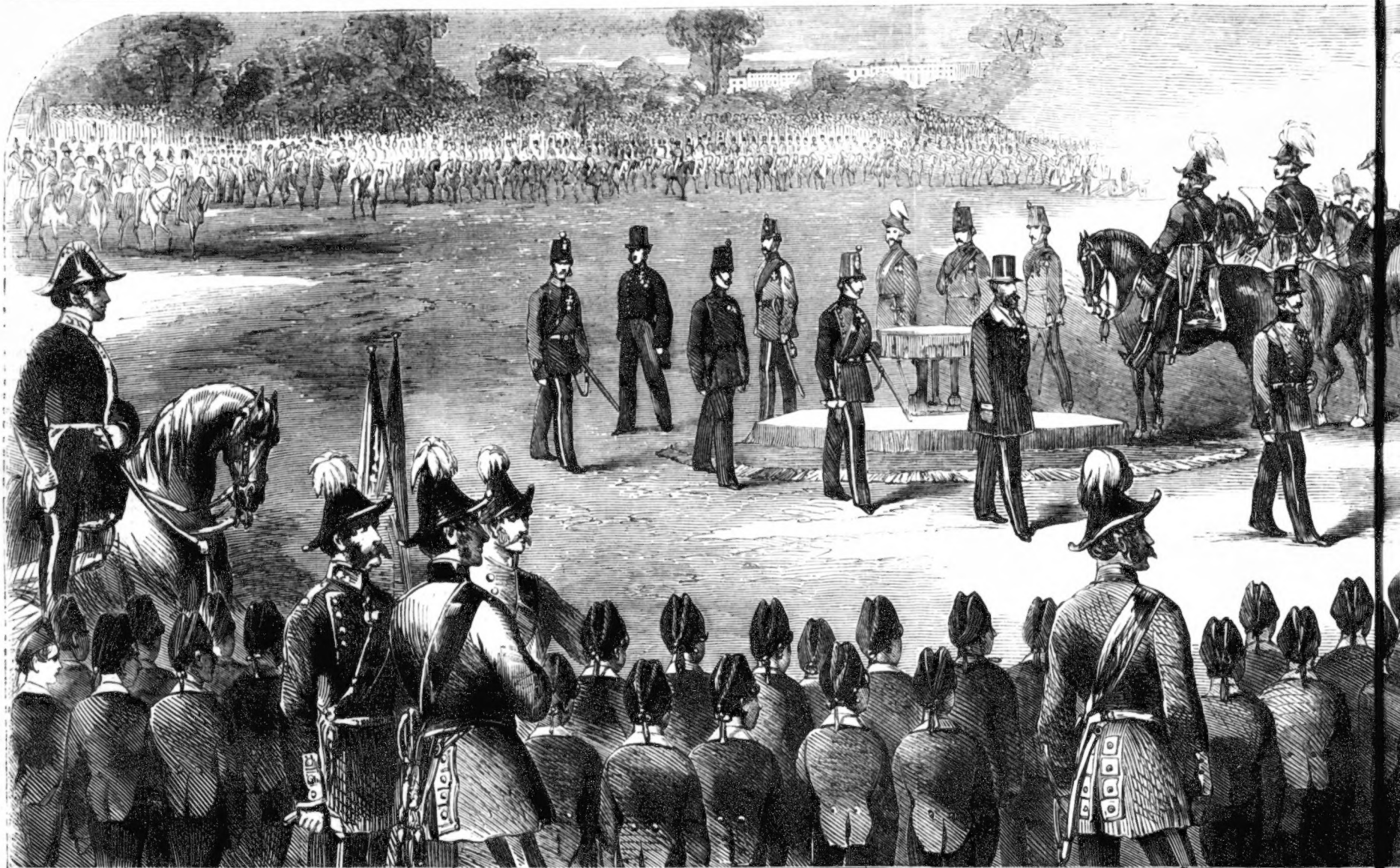
Her Majesty was expected to arrive at ten, and precisely five minutes before that hour the guns of the Artillery thundered out the Royal Salute. The sound had scarcely ceased when the Royal cortege, attended by the usual "brilliant staff," came upon the ground. Her Majesty rode between their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. She wore her usual scarlet riding coat, with the general's sash over the left shoulder, and a general's plume of red and white in her open riding hat. Round her left arm was the customary token of military mourning—a band of black crape. Prince Albert wore the uniform of a field-marshal, and the Prince of Prussia that of a colonel in the Prussian service. Following her Majesty were their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, both in the Highland costume, and wearing the small Glenarry bonnet and the eagle's feather.

As the Royal party approached the troops the signal passed from rank to rank, and, almost with a simultaneous movement, and with a dull heavy rattle, the whole force presented arms and lowered colours, the bands at the same time playing the National Anthem. All the Royal party, attended as before, rode slowly down the front ranks of the whole long line. The Duke of Cambridge rode on the left of Prince Albert during this inspection, and returned with her Majesty to where the crosses were to be awarded. It was evident, from the arrangements made in the space in front of the galleries, the handsome dais erected and table fixed, that it was expected her Majesty would dismount and distribute the crosses at the table. The Queen, however, did not dismount, but with her charger a little in advance of the suite, with the Prince of Prussia on her right hand, and the Prince Consort on her left, awarded the crosses from her seat on horseback. The form observed was simple in the extreme. The order was handed to her Majesty, and the name and corps to which each recipient belonged mentioned as he presented himself. The officers and men passed before the Queen in single file, advancing close while she alighted to the breast of each in turn the plain bronze cross, with a red ribbon for the army, and a blue one for the navy.

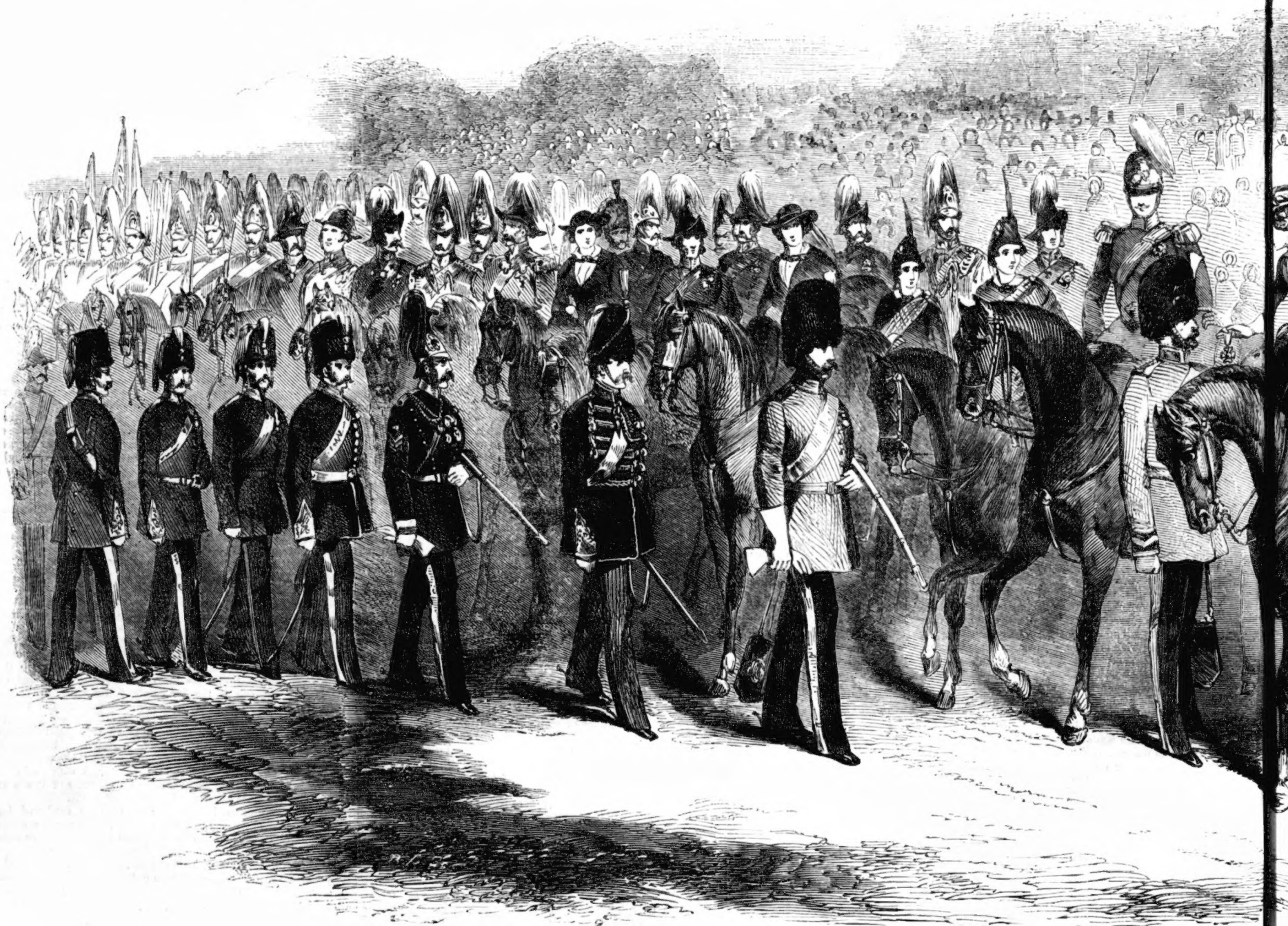
Immediately after the decoration was concluded, the officers and men, on whose breasts the small dark cross, the sign of so much honourable distinction, was just visible, drew up in line opposite the Queen's position.

The whole force then marched past at slow and quick time, and, last of all, the Horse Artillery and Cavalry came through at a canter. These movements, simple as they were, were among the most effective of the day. The sailors saluted in their own way by marching past bareheaded, but with all their eyes intently fixed upon her Majesty. It seemed almost a pity that more of the blue-jackets were not present, if only to gratify the people, for beyond a doubt they were the favourites of the day, and, on leaving the ground, got one of the few hearty cheers which broke the otherwise rather silent proceedings of the day. Than the Cross of Valour (of which an engraving will be found on page 13) nothing can be more plain and homely, not to say coarse-looking. It is a very small Maltese cross, formed from the gun metal of ordnance captured at Sebastopol. The design is understood to have emanated from the Prince Consort. Mr. Hancock was at first ordered to strike a hundred crosses with steel dies, but the intense hardness of the metal destroyed the dies, and it was at last found necessary to cast them, and chase them afterwards.

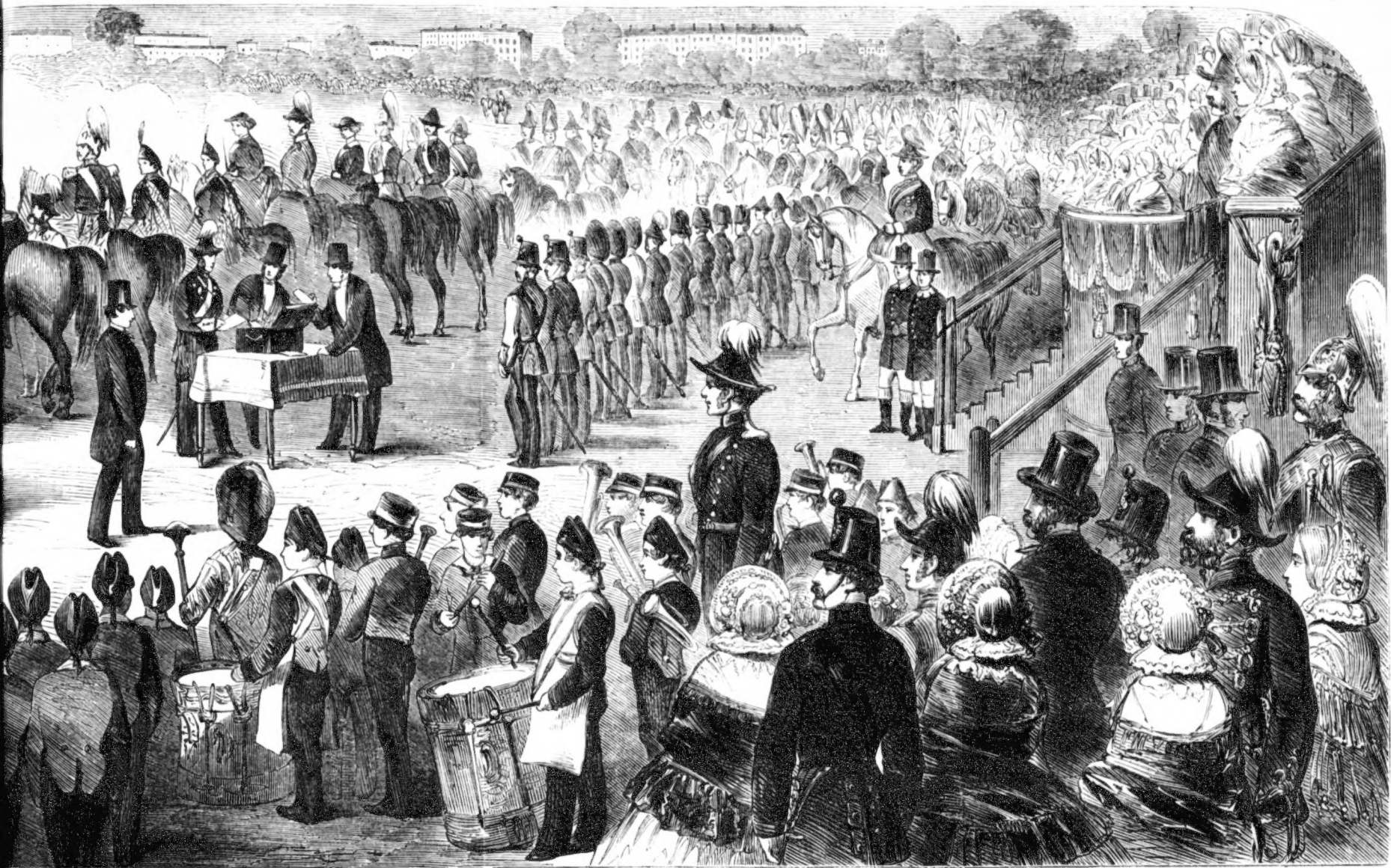
One rule of the new order is that it shall only be conferred for acts of personal bravery performed before the enemy, or to use the words of the rule, "Nothing but the merit of conspicuous bravery shall be held to establish a sufficient claim to the honour." Another rule of the order we are sure our readers will peruse with satisfaction. It is, "From the date of the act by which the decoration has been gained all non-commissioned officers and privates shall be entitled to a pension of £10 a year, and for each additional bar £5 a year extra." May they long live to enjoy it!



THE NEW ORDER OF VALOUR: GENERAL VIEW OF THE SCENE IN HYDE PARK



HER MAJESTY DISTRIBUTING THE VICTORIA CROSS



ON THE OCCASION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.



TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW ORDER OF VALOUR.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.

ON Tuesday morning, the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh met to try Miss Madeleine Smith for the murder of Emile L'Angelier, a young foreigner, her acknowledged lover. On the bench were the Lord Justice-Clerk, Lord Handyside, and Lord Ivory. The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Donald MacKenzie, and Mr. Hector, conducted the prosecution on the part of the Crown. The Dean of Faculty, Mr. George Young, and Mr. A. Moncrieff, appeared to defend the prisoner.

The Judges having taken their seats, the prisoner, accompanied by her waiting-maid, and guarded by two constables, was placed in the dock. She was modestly attired, and maintained a very composed demeanour.

The indictment charged the prisoner with having administered poison to Emile L'Angelier on the 19th or 20th of February last, on the 22nd or 23rd of the same month, and on the 22nd or 23rd of March. The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty" in a low, clear voice.

Ann Duthie Jenkins, with whom L'Angelier lodged, deposed that he came to live at her house in July of last year, and continued with her to his death. The witness said—"The deceased enjoyed general good health. I recollect his having an illness about the middle of February. That was not the first serious illness he had since he came to lodge with me; he had one eight or ten days before. One night he wished a pass-key, as he thought he would be out late. I went to bed, and did not hear him come in. I knocked at his door about eight in the morning, and got no answer. I knocked again, and he answered, 'Come in, if you please.' I went into Mr. L'Angelier's room. He said, 'I have been very unwell; look what I have vomited.' I said I thought that was bile. It was a greenish substance. There was a great deal of it. It was thick stuff like gruel. I said, 'Why did you not call upon me?' He said, that while on the road coming home he was seized with a violent pain in his stomach, and when he was taking off his clothes he thought he should have died. He was not able, he said, to ring the bell. I advised him to go to a doctor, and he said he would. He took a little breakfast, and then went to sleep until nine o'clock. In about an hour I went back to him. Then he said he was a little better, and he would go out. Mr. Thout, who also lodged in my house, saw him. His place of business was two streets off. He rose between ten and eleven o'clock. After going out, he returned about three in the afternoon. He said he had been to the doctor, and brought a bottle in with him. He took the medicine, and complained of being very thirsty. The illness made a great change in his appearance. He looked yellow and dull to appearance. He became dark under the eyes, and the red of his cheeks seemed to be more broken. He complained of being very cold after he came in. He lay down upon the sofa, and I placed a railway rug over him. He never was the same after his illness. When asked how he felt, he was accustomed to say, 'I never feel well.' I have nothing by which to remember the date of this first illness. I think the second was about the 23rd of February. On a Monday morning about four o'clock, he called me. He was vomiting. It was the same kind of stuff as before, in colour and otherwise. He complained on this occasion likewise of pains in the stomach, and of thirst and cold. I did not know he was out the night before. He did not say anything about it. I put more blankets upon him, put jars of hot water to his feet, and made him tea. I gave him also a great many drinks—tea and water, lemon and water, and such drinks. This was because he was thirsty. He did not rise until the forenoon. He had bought a piece of meat for soup on Saturday the 21st (date shown in a pass book), and I recollect that this meat was sent home on the Saturday before this second illness. Dr. Thomson came to attend him, and left a prescription for powders. L'Angelier was about eight days confined to the house at that time. He took two or three of the powders, but I do not know whether he took the rest. He used often to say that he did not feel that he was getting better. Some time after this he went to Edinburgh, where he stayed about eight days. Recollect his coming back; it was, I think, a Tuesday. Thout told me he was coming back that evening, and I got in some bread and butter for him. (Identifies L'Angelier's pass-book, containing account with Chalmers, a baker, St. George's Road). The entry for the bread is on the 17th of March. He returned that day about half-past ten. He was in the habit of receiving letters, but I thought they were addressed in a gentleman's hand. There were a great many letters in the same hand. He never told me whom those letters were from. Remember seeing the photograph of a lady lying about the chamber. (Identifies the photograph). I said, 'Is that your intended, sir?' He said, 'Perhaps some day.' Knew from Mr. L'Angelier that he expected to be married. About September, 1856, he wished to engage a dining-room and bed-room. He told me he was going to be married in March, and would like to remain with me. I did not agree to do so. There was one time I said it would be a bad job for him to be ill if he got married. When he came home on the 17th of March, he asked me if I had any letter for him. I said no. He seemed disappointed at not finding a letter. He stopped at that time until the 19th. Before he went away he said that any letters that came were to be given to Thout, who would address them. He said he was going to the Bridge of Allan. He went away about ten o'clock in the morning. A letter came for him upon the 19th. It was like the letters which had been in the habit of coming, and I gave it to Mr. Thout. I don't remember receiving any letters on the Friday, but there was one on the Saturday, more like a lady's handwriting. I also gave this to Mr. Thout. Mr. L'Angelier said he would not be home until Wednesday night or Tuesday morning following. He was very much disappointed at not getting a letter before he went away; and he said, 'If I get a letter perhaps I will be home to-night.' I next saw L'Angelier on Saturday night about eight o'clock. Was surprised to see him so soon. He said the letter sent brought him home, and on his asking when it came I told him that it came on Saturday afternoon. I understand that he had been at the Bridge of Allan. He said he intended to go back to-morrow morning, and desired to be called early. Do not remember whether he said he was going back to the Bridge of Allan. He looked much better, and, on being asked, said he was a great deal better. He went out that night about nine o'clock. Before going out he said, 'If you please, give me the pass key, for I may be late.' He told me to call him early. It was about half-past two in the morning, as far as I can remember, when I next saw him. He did not use the pass key in coming in, but rang the street bell with great violence. I rose and asked who was there, and Mr. L'Angelier answered. When I opened the door he was standing with his arms across his stomach. He said, 'I am very bad; I am going to have another vomiting of that bile.' The first time I saw the vomitings I said it was bile. He said, 'I never was troubled with bile.' He said he thought he never would have got home. I went into the room, and before he was half undressed he was vomiting severely. It was the same kind of matter as I had seen before. The vomiting was attended with great pain. I asked, 'Whether he had been taking nothing to disagree with his stomach?' he said, 'No, I have taken nothing since I was at the Bridge of Allan.' He was chilly and cold, and wanted a jar of hot water applied to his feet, and another to his stomach. I got these for him—two pairs of blankets and mats. He got a little easier, but about four o'clock he became worse; and on my proposing to go for the doctor he said he was a little better, and that I need not go. About five o'clock he again got worse. I went for the nearest doctor, Dr. Steven, who said he could not come so early, but told me to give him twenty-five drops of laudanum, and put a mustard blister on his stomach, and said that if he did not get better he would come. Shortly after this, at L'Angelier's request, I went again for the doctor, and he came. When the doctor came he immediately ordered him mustard. I said to the doctor, 'Look what he has vomited;' the doctor said, 'Take it away, for it is making him faintish.' I got the mustard, and the doctor put it on; and I think he gave him a little more. The doctor stayed about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. I took the doctor into the dining-room and asked what was wrong with him. The doctor asked whether he was a person that tipped? I answered he was not. I said that this was the second time this had occurred, and asked what could be the reason. He said that was a matter for after explanation. The first time I went back L'Angelier asked what the doctor had said. I replied that he thought he would get over it. L'Angelier said—I am far worse than the doctor thinks. About nine o'clock, when I drew the curtains, he looked very ill, and I asked if there was no one he would like to see? He then asked to see a Miss Perry in Renfield Street. I sent for her. He said that if he could get five minutes' sleep he thought he would be better. These were the last words I heard him use. I came back to the room in about five minutes; he was then quite quiet; and I thought he was asleep. The doctor then returned, and I told him that he was asleep. The doctor then went in, felt the pulse, and fled L'Angelier's head, which felt back; the doctor then said he was dead. I had no reason to suspect where he had been. I knew that there was a private correspondence kept up, but I did not ask him where he had been, and he never told me. The witness then proceeded to say that Miss Perry subsequently came, that Thout, Dr. Thomson, and some other persons were there, and that Mr. Stevenson, a person employed by the same firm as L'Angelier had been, also arrived. The witness asked Stevenson to "look up what belonged to L'Angelier," and Dr. Stevenson accordingly examined the pockets of the deceased's clothes, which lay upon a chair. In the waistcoat pocket was found a letter, which witness recognised as that which came on the previous Saturday. Some one said—either Thout or Stevenson—on the production of the letter, "This explains all."

On cross-examination, witness said that L'Angelier had laudanum, among other medicines, but he refused to take it. When he died, his right hand was clenched. When Miss Perry came in, witness asked, "Are you the intended?" She said, "Oh, no; I'm only a friend." She seemed very much overwhelmed. Witness did not remember what she did when she entered the room where L'Angelier died. Witness thought she kissed the dead man's forehead more than once. She seemed very sorry, but not in violent grief. She seemed crying very much. When witness said to Miss Perry how sorry the lady would be that he was going to be married to, she desired witness not to say much about it, or say anything about it.

William Stevenson, warehouseman, of Glasgow, deposed that L'Angelier was employed in the same establishment (Higgins and Co.), L'Angelier got leave of absence in the month of March, and went to Bridge of Allan. Witness received a letter from the deceased while he was at Bridge of Allan, dated the 20th of March, stating that he would return on the following Thursday. Witness was therefore surprised when he heard that L'Angelier was dead in Glasgow on a Sunday the 22nd. The letter to witness from deceased, said that he felt much

better, though his limbs were "all sore," and scarcely able to bear him. The letter found by witness in the pocket of L'Angelier after his death was produced: it ran as follows:—

"Why, my beloved, did you not come to me? O, beloved, are you ill? Come to me. Sweet one, I waited and watched for you, but you came not. I shall wait again to-morrow night, the same hour and arrangement. Do come, sweet love, my own dear love of a sweetheart. Come, beloved, and clasp me to your breast. Come, and we shall be happy. A kiss, fond love; adieu, with fond embraces—Ever believe me to be your own dear fond MIMI."

Witness proceeded to say that he knew Mr. L'Angelier had a memorandum book. He got it from deceased's lodgings. Shown a memorandum book, and asked if that was the book, he replied that it was, and that he took it with him to the office, and put it into a parcel and sealed it up. He saw it subsequently given up to the public authorities.

A label on the book, in the witness's handwriting, declared that it was found in L'Angelier's desk at the office. On being asked for an explanation of these discrepant statements, witness said—I put it in his desk sealed up, and it was opened afterwards, and labelled when taken out.

By the Court—Did you put that sealed parcel into L'Angelier's desk after you sealed it up?—I did.

By the Dean of Faculty—When you put it into the desk, was it sealed up?—It was not. Did you take it out of his desk?—Not after it was put in till the officers got it. Did you take it out of his desk at any time whatever after you put it in?—No.

Witness admitted that the lock of the desk was defective, and that L'Angelier had complained to him that the boys in the office had got at and rummaged the desk. The entries in the journal terminated on the 14th of March; they were in L'Angelier's writing—some of them in pencil. Witness found a number of letters in a little leather case; they were handed over to the police.

At this stage of the proceedings the court adjourned till Wednesday, when Stevenson's examination was continued. He deposed that there might be from 250 to 300 letters found in repositories of deceased. There was a large number of them in the handwriting of Miss Perry; probably one-third as many as those of Miss Smith. This witness's evidence showed there had been considerable irregularity on the part of the prosecution in the means taken for the attestation of the documents.

Dr. Hugh Thomson had attended deceased on various occasions, and in particular about the end of February, when he had severe vomiting, which witness then ascribed to a bilious attack. After the death, an examination of the body was made by witness and Dr. Steven. Their report stated that death might have arisen from irritant poison, or from internal congestion, caused by cold or fatigue.

Professor Penny, of Glasgow, had examined the stomach of deceased, and found it contained about 88 grains of arsenic. He had also found arsenic in some other organs of the body. Except one bottle, containing acetic, no poison was found to have been in possession of deceased, and if the bottle had been full it would not have been sufficient to destroy life. He considered it very dangerous to use arsenic as a cosmetic. He could not recall any case where so large a dose had been taken involuntarily.

Professor Christian, of Edinburgh, had examined some white powder given him by Professor Penny, it having been found in the stomach of the deceased. He found it to be oxide of arsenic. The symptoms of L'Angelier's case as described by him were just what he would have expected in a case of poisoning by arsenic. In cross-examination, the Professor said that as large a quantity of the poison might have been vomited off as was found remaining in the body. An unusually large dose must have been taken in this case. In cases of suicide by arsenic, the doses were generally very large, but there was often an excess of means used even in cases of murder, and this sometimes led to its detection.

Amadee Thout deposed to being with deceased on one occasion when he tapped at a window near Blythwood Square to hand in a letter. He afterwards pointed out the window to a policeman. He understood him to have secret correspondence with a lady.

Auguste Vanvente de Mean, Chancellor to the French Consul in Glasgow, knew of L'Angelier's intimacy with Miss Smith. Some weeks before his death witness told deceased of a report that she was to be married to some one else. L'Angelier said that must be false, but that he had documents in his possession which would at least forbid the bans. He saw Miss Smith shortly after deceased's death, when she denied having seen L'Angelier on the Sunday evening. He questioned her about the letter received by deceased at Bridge of Allan, on account of which he had come home, and asked her how she could explain it, she being engaged to another man? She said she had made the appointment for Saturday evening, which he did not keep, and her purpose in writing to him was to try to get back her letters.

In cross-examination, witness stated that deceased had once become suddenly sick after taking a long walk with him at Helensburgh; that he had spoken of having had cholera; that he was in the habit of taking laudanum, and had once had a conversation with witness as to the probability of taking arsenic without dangerous results.

THE MURDER OF MR. LITTLE.

The police investigation into the charges made against Spollen by his wife, commenced on Saturday at the Chapel Street Police-office, Dublin. Mr. Corballis, Q.C., law adviser to the Castle, and the Crown Solicitor, attended to conduct the prosecution. The prisoner had failed to obtain any professional assistance, and claimed the indulgence of the law. The Court was adjourned for a brief period, during which the services of Mr. Kane, solicitor, and Mr. J. A. Curran, counsel, were obtained for the prisoner.

Mr. Corballis, having briefly opened the case, William Chamberlain, clerk to the cashier at the Broadstone Terminus, then deposed that he had been so employed while the late Mr. Little was cashier. Last saw that gentleman alive at about five o'clock on the evening of the 13th of November, 1856. He was at that time seated at his desk, with notes, gold and silver in the window to his right. The deceased kept separate accounts for the railway cash, the "surplus cash," which was made up of the money received in payment for through tickets to places in England, and the produce of the canal traffic. Witness had recently been shown by the police two packets of money. On one were written the words, "Surplus, £2 6s. 10d." On another parcel witness read "£30," which he identified as being in the handwriting of the late Mr. Little. Also identified a fragment of brown paper, with the letters "M. G. W. R.," as being in witness's own handwriting. These initials must have been written during Mr. Little's lifetime. Witness knew the prisoner, with whom Mr. Little was also acquainted. Spollen was employed in the cash-office to varnish some railings which had been put up over the counter, and also to do some odd work about three weeks before the murder.

On cross-examination, the witness said that he had never seen Mr. Little write the word "surplus," and was unable to say whether it might not have been written on the parcel which he identified twelve months before. The fragment of brown paper had formed the covering of a £5 cartridge which witness had made up, but he could not swear that he did not initial other portions of brown paper, besides the coverings of his money parcels.

James Brophy, carpenter, in the employment of the railway company, said that Mr. Little's door being found locked on the morning of the 14th of November, he obtained admission to the office by breaking open the back window; this was quite fast, made so by nails. When witness entered the room he found Mr. Little's body lying parallel to a writing table; a pool of blood was at his head. Witness searched for the key of the door, but could not find it. Knew a back window on the staircase leading from Mr. Little's room. This window turned on a pivot, and a person might get access to or from the roof of the terminus through it in from fifteen to twenty seconds, if he were acquainted with the place. Once on the roof there would be but a very slight chance of a person being observed. From the roof it was perfectly easy to gain a means of descent to the platform. After the departure of the mail train, at a quarter past 7 o'clock, the lights on the platform were put out, and, with one or two exceptions, no person has recourse to the premises. Witness knew the prisoner Spollen. No one had a better opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the premises and the habits of the officials. He was the principal person employed in stanching the roof, cleaning and repairing the windows of the various offices, and in doing whatever jobs of painting were required. To go from the platform to Spollen's cottage would take about three minutes. Wagons and luggage vans generally lay on the lines of rails which intervened between the cottage and the platform. Spollen was in the habit of using red paint in his various works. He had not used any gold leaf for some time, but witness had seen him formerly use it.

In reply to a question from the prisoner's counsel, the witness said that other persons beside Spollen might have access to the roof of the terminus.

Henry Osborne, storekeeper of the Midland Railway, said that at the time of the occurrence he was timekeeper. Produced the book in which the men entered their time. On the 13th of November the prisoner lost in the morning a quarter of a day, and made an entry, "Working at new composites (carriages), three-quarters." He left off working on that evening at half-past five o'clock. On the 13th of October the prisoner had entered a quarter overtime as being employed in the cash-office; that would bring his time of work up to half-past seven in the evening.

A detective officer, Meyers, was then examined touching the proceedings at Spollen's cottage on Wednesday, the 24th ult. Witness made a search on that day for property. Went to the cattle platform, which was separated from a field by two walls running parallel to each other at a distance of about four feet. The space between these walls is subdivided by cross walls into chambers filled with mud, earth, and stones. Into one of these chambers witness descended. To the bottom of it was about eleven or twelve feet. It was filled to a considerable extent with stones. Witness removed some of those stones, and found a parcel of money. The cloth in which the money was wrapped up had become so decayed that it could not be raised without tearing. There was about £132 in the whole, and this was made up of several parcels, one of which was covered with the piece of brown paper identified by Chamberlain as bearing on it initials in his handwriting. Another parcel was wrapped in the paper with the endorsement, "£60," in Mr. Little's handwriting, as was also the parcel with the endorsement,

"surplus." Witness produced the piece of calico in which the whole sum was enveloped. Whether from the door or the windows of Spollen's cottage there is a perfect view of the windows of the cash-office; the canal abuts on the railway premises.

Dunnally, a police-constable, deposed to finding in a watercloset a bucket containing red lead covering £67 5s. in silver. This watercloset was situated at a distance of 144 yards from Spollen's cottage. In the centre of the silver, witness found a piece of paper, on which there appeared to be the railway mark, and also a fragment on which was a portion of gold leaf.

A child, apparently about ten years of age, was here introduced, and proposed to be examined as a witness. On her entrance, the prisoner said, "I do not think that child is mine, and I do not think she knows anything about the sacrament."

The child was then questioned as to her knowledge of the nature of an oath, her answers to which being satisfactory, the examination was allowed to proceed.

She said her name was Lucy Spollen—that she was the daughter of the prisoner. On the evening of Mr. Little's being murdered she recollects her father coming home between seven and eight o'clock. He held in his hand some pot or other article of a round shape, but of what material she could not say, as it was dark at the time. Her father took a ladder and put it up to the roof. Her mother was at the door during this time. The witness went on to say—I had a sun bonnet which I never wore. It went about the house as a duster. I last saw it in the house, I think, the day before Mr. Little's murder. (The piece of calico found with the money was here produced, and was identified by the witness as the bonnet which had been referred to by her.) I never saw that bonnet after the murder. Since the murder my father told me that if any person showed me a piece of chamois leather or rag, to say, "No, I never saw it before."

On cross-examination, the witness denied that she had ever been told what to say when questioned on her oath. She also denied that her mother had held any conversation with her since she was privately examined on Thursday last, further than to ask, "Have you been sworn?" Her mother, she said, had told her to tell the truth, and that was all. On being pressed further the child admitted that she had informed her mother of the fact of the piece of calico having been shown her. This piece of calico she recognised by the colour and the shape. A couple of nights after the murder she asked her mother what it was her father had been doing on the roof, but she refused to tell her. She said, "We have a clock in the cottage, but I do not understand it. (Counsel pressed the witness here as to the truth of this assertion). I found out the time it was that evening by getting my brother Joseph to look at the clock and tell me. I knew that Mr. Little was murdered on that evening, because we heard of it next day."

The witness further said that she did not see her father on the evening of the murder until she saw him with the ladder mounting to the roof of a greenhouse in the neighbourhood of the cottage.

Hughes, a sergeant of the Metropolitan Police, deposed to the arrest of the prisoner, and the finding of a knife and some keys upon his person. Two of the keys belonged to his private apartments, and he said, "You have no right to take those keys from me, as they belong to my private place." With one of those keys the witness opened a press, in a drawer of which he discovered a piece of wadding, enclosing eight sovereigns, on two of which were marks of their having fallen into some wet stuff which had afterwards dried upon them.

Daniel Ryan was next examined. He said that he was an inspector of the detective police, and that he had been employed in prosecuting an inquiry in reference to the murder. On the morning of the 24th inst., he accompanied Mr. Superintendent Guy to the Broadstone terminus, where they found the prisoner engaged in painting. Mr. Guy told Spollen that he was an officer of police, and that he had come to arrest him for the murder of Mr. Little. The prisoner said, "Very good; but you are mistaken in me." The arrest was then made. Between nine and ten o'clock the same night, witness went to Frederick Lane Station, where he found Mr. Spollen (who informed against her husband), who, on her husband being brought into the room said, "Oh, you wicked man, you have destroyed your family; what I do I did for the good of your soul." The prisoner replied to this, "Oh, you foolish woman," and then attempted to approach her, but she instantly exclaimed, "Keep him back—keep him back!" The charge was then formally made, and the woman said, "Search him well—leave nothing with him. Give him a fair trial for his life, for I know his words when he was on his sick bed. He is determined not to confess it." "Confess what, woman?" was the prisoner's next observation. "You know you murdered him: you told me all about it at a quarter past nine o'clock on the Friday morning after you said to me that 'he would tell no tales.'" To this the prisoner made no reply, but partly hung her head.

Mr. Curran put some questions to the witness, and ascertained that the prisoner's wife was "in a great rage against her husband, so far as roaring and bawling. She appeared to be very spiteful;" but witness would not swear that she really was so. "She appeared to feel very, very much about the matter, and she pulled and tore at her hair, and gave other manifestations of a similar spirit. She shouted very much."

After the examination of this witness, the proceedings were adjourned till Wednesday, when the depositions taken on Saturday were verified, but no new evidence of importance was offered. The prisoner was remanded to Thursday, the 9th inst.

MRS. SPOLLEN'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Spollen's statement, on which her husband was arrested is to this effect. She says that on the evening of the 13th of November her husband was lying in wait in the corridor at about seven o'clock. He was not long there when Mr. Little came out of his office. After he had done so her husband slipped into Mr. Little's room and concealed himself behind the counter. Mr. Little returned in a short time and locked the door on the inside, and then went to his chair and sat down. At this part of the narrative Mrs. Spollen says her husband observed—"I had nothing for it then but to finish him." She further says, that after having effected his escape by a window and along the roof of the terminus, he brought the money which he had taken from Mr. Little's office home with him in a bucket, and that she saw him burn a pocket book, and take off his cravat and throw it into the fire. She also says that his clothes were dabbled over with blood stains, which he covered with paint, and that he then fully related to her the manner in which he effected the murder and robbery. He presently remembered that he had forgotten his time-book in the office of Mr. Little, and, fearing that he might be discovered, he went back to the room and found it there, and brought it home. She assured him to secrete the money. He obtained a long ladder, a hammer, and an iron holdfast, and ascended by the ladder to a chimney in the old locomotive sheds, the flue of which was curved, which would prevent any person looking up it observing anything which might be placed in the top of it. He secured the holdfast across the flue and placed the bucket containing the money upon it. The money remained in this place for several days, when he removed it to the places in which it was discovered, and which she pointed out to the police.

STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER'S SON.

James Spollen (aged sixteen), a son of the prisoner's, is in custody. He says that his father, mother, and himself went out on the night the murder was perpetrated, and went to Moore Street, where they bought black-puddings, and that the three came home at about ten o'clock; after that the puddings were cooked for supper. His father on observing that his mother was not eating, asked her why she did not do so? She replied that she could not, as the puddings reminded her of a case which occurred in England of a man who had committed murder, and who came home with sweetmeats in his hands, which were all covered with blood; he offered his wife some of the sweetmeats, which she took, and a part of them stuck in her throat when she attempted to swallow them. With reference to the money, it is stated that young Spollen says that he saw his father go up the chimney by a ladder from the outside, taking a pot up with him.

The police have found a second razor in the canal, with Spollen's name engraved upon it, near the place where the former one was discovered.

TITLE-PAGE, PREFACE, AND INDEX TO VOL. IV. of the "Illustrated Times" are now ready, and may be obtained of the agents, price 1d., or Free by Post from the Office for Two Stamps.

Cases for Binding Vol. IV. are also ready, price 2s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER.—The MS. about Paris is not suited to our columns. It is left with the Publisher.

** Owing to the length to which our reports of the Indian Mutiny, the Broadstone and Glasgow Murders, etc., extend, we are compelled to postpone the publication of Chap. XXVI. of the "Baddington Peerage" until next week.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1857.

ELECTION REVELATIONS.

OUR election committees are once more familiarising us with those little details of questionable conduct which (like the "highness" of game) give a certain unwholesome piquancy to our public life. The same kind of thing occurs after every general election; and the comic element in the exposures has a tendency to blind people to their mischievous character. Such ludicrous things come out, that the rasal has a chance of escaping in the disguise of the wag.

As yet, the most curious exposure has been that of the Pontefract doings. Pontefract, with a population of eleven thousand, and a constituency of one, seems a wonderfully expensive little place—a place to drop money at like Baden. For some years, 1852 to 1857, Mr. Oliveira, a gentleman known by his eagerness to give us cheap wine, represented this town. We make no harsh imputations, but nobody doubts that the honour of being elected, somehow or other cost him £4,000—with an additional £2,000 as the price of the withdrawal of a hostile petition. As, at the last election, the expenses of Mr. Monckton Milnes, in the same place, were only £129, Mr. Oliveira seems to have been hardly used. The explanation is (it appears), that the worthy ex-member thought the six thousand was to seat him for life. Hence an exposure—by which he is willing to risk his own character in order to punish Pontefract. Six thousand pounds for five years is indeed costly—far more costly than a seat in the best tier of the opera for the same period; or the rent of a castle; or the keep of a yacht.

There must be some vast attraction in a seat in Parliament, when private gentlemen are willing to risk such expense. And yet, in the case of gentlemen of Mr. Oliveira's kind, it is harder to find out what the attraction is than in most cases. He could scarcely hope to win office in rivalry with the Disraelis and Gladstones, or even the Lowes and Kogges. Was it a disinterested zeal in the cause of cheap wine? But the House did do nothing for cheap wine. We must conclude, then, that the inspiration in the case of such respectable middle-aged gentlemen is of a social kind chiefly. They like to be in Parliament—not from any consciousness of political genius—but simply as a means of being more important at their clubs and in Tyburnia; and they buy a seat as literally (though the mode be less direct) as the Nabobs did in the last century.

It is time, we think, to try and check this mode of making a club of the House of Commons—a club with six thousand pounds entrance-money! Not to mention the infamous demoralisation which it involves locally, its object is to fill the House with mediocrities and uninformed people, and to keep out better men. Reform stands still, because politics is not really the business of these country, who only sit as a matter of form, for the most part, and vote sometimes by whim, and sometimes to repay the grandees of their club. If this is not their way of getting through the time, it is a worse plan they adopt—they take to croquet. Unable to mount the state-horse, the worthy member starts a private hobby. One has an African grievance; another is for ticketing all statues; a third takes up a rajah; a fourth the condition of sheep; just as at other clubs one old gentleman is always criticising the sherry, another the supply of new books—and so on.

It really becomes a matter of serious interest how a man can boldly avow that he got into Parliament at the cost of six thousand pounds without incurring any penal consequences. There must be care taken to check such proceedings in the next Reform Bill; we must have an affidavit from each Member, that his whole expenses did not exceed some stated sum; and the said sum must be fixed for each place according to its constituency and population. But even under the existing system, much good might be done if the election committees were a little more strict. We cannot help remarking how wonderfully tender they are—how suspicious that carry moral conviction to the mind without, seem to fail unimpressive on the mind within, the committee rooms.

We may reasonably presume that there are other places of which as good stories might be told as of Pontefract. But we have dwelt upon it, because by the accident of Mr. Oliveira's expulsion, that place happens to be the last place exposed. When certain people fall out, the general world gains by it. Mr. Monckton Milnes thinks Pontefract improving; and, if so, we may thank the Corrupt Practices Act, passed since 1852, for it—but that Act leaves room for much abuse, and its strings must be drawn yet tighter.

The Mayo committee and its revelations almost carry one back to the days of Sir John Barington. "Banners and music" appear in direct defiance of the Act mentioned. But there are comparatively harmless matters. Unless evidence be forthcoming to rebut some that has been very distinctly given, we shall be curious to see what steps are taken against the priests and curates who are charged with setting mobs against candidates, engendering right and left, haranguing on politics from the altar, and otherwise disgracing their sacred office.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

SUNDAY WAS THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CORONATION DAY OF HER MAJESTY, which took place on the 28th of June, 1838. The bells of the metropolitan churches were rung, flags fluttered from most of the public and from many private establishments, and at Portsmouth, Devonport, Sheerness, Chatham, &c., the usual salutes and dressing of ships took place.

A COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL have resolved to present to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, as the betrothed husband of the Princess Royal of England, the honorary freedom of the City of London, enclosed in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas.

THE QUEEN has appointed his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge ranger of Richmond Park.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, attended by a numerous suite, will leave Buckingham Palace either on Saturday (to-day) or Monday next for Germany. His Royal Highness intends to reside several months on the banks of the Rhine.

ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE is "on the carpet." According to a letter from the Hague, the Queen-Mother is shortly to proceed to London, a marriage being projected between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice.

HER MAJESTY'S JUDGES were entertained at a magnificent banquet on Saturday, by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The dinner was held at the Albion, Aldersgate Street.

A PUBLIC DINNER was last week given to Mr. J. Hindle Palmer, late candidate for Lincoln, by his supporters in that town. About 350 persons were present.

A BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, composed of Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. S. Dundas, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Henry Eden, Mr. Baring, and the second secretary, Mr. Romaine, made the annual visitation and inspection of Greenwich School on Saturday.

MADAME ISLE RACHEL'S retirement from the stage is said to be definitive. She has personally given her resignation to M. Empis, the manager of the Théâtre Français.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN OF AUSTRIA, arriving at Antwerp from England, preserved a strict incognito. He landed from the steamer attended by only a few persons, and dressed in plain clothes. He proceeded immediately to the railway station, and proceeded by a special train to Brussels, and thence to Laken.

A STATUE TO THE MEMORY OF WATT, the inventor of the steam-engine, was inaugurated in Manchester, on Friday week. It is erected in front of the Infirmary. The design is not an original one, but has been modelled by Ibeed, from the marble statue by Chintrey, in Westminster Abbey.

RACES have been held at the "Sweet Waters of Europe," near Constantinople. Mr. Stamp, Jun., won the first prize, and the horse he rode was English. The second prize was adjudged to a horse belonging to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; it was ridden by a groom of his Lordship's.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE will hold their next meeting at Dublin, commencing on August 26, under the presidency of the Rev. H. Lloyd, D.D., D.C.L., V.P.R.A.

THE FUTURE WIFE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL is the Princess Elizabeth Amelia Eugenia, Duchess of Bavaria, born on the 24th of December, 1837. She is the daughter of Duke Maximilian Joseph. The King of Portugal will thus become the brother-in-law of the Emperor of Austria, who married the eldest daughter of the Duke.

THE BOARD OF TRADE returns for the past month present the extraordinary increase of £2,049,901 in the declared value of our exports, as compared with the corresponding month of 1856.

THE COLONIAL CANNON, ordered by the English Government, during the Eastern war, of M. Montigny, of Brussels, has been despatched from that capital to Woolwich, where it will shortly be tried. It is loaded at the breech, and is of gigantic dimensions.

THE AUTHORITIES OF THE PROVINCE OF LOWER AUSTRIA have refused permission to establish matrimonial agencies at Vienna.

DIVORCE seems to be common enough in San Francisco. A Californian paper says, "Within a very few months we have had, in San Francisco only, 130 cases of divorce, at the request of the husband, and 106 at the prayer of the lady."

THE HOT WEATHER has led to many deaths by drowning; from all parts of the country we have accounts of fatal accidents to bathers.

THE LAST EXHIBITION THIS SEASON of plants, flowers, and fruit, at the Royal Botanic Society, took place on Wednesday.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE EARL OF SHREWSBURY, removed from Alton Towers, has been on sale during the week by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson.

THE COUNTRY MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND will be held at Salisbury in the week commencing Monday, the 20th of July, the Thursday in that week being the principal day of the show.

THE ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION will take place in August next, at Norwich, assembling in that city on the 24th.

A COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS is now busily engaged in shaping out a practical bill to restrict the indiscriminate sale of

AN ANNUITY OF £70 has been granted by Government to Hugh Miller's widow.

THE TITLE AND DIGNITY OF "PRINCE OF CONVOY" has been conferred upon Prince Albert by the Queen, under letters patent. No edition of the Common Prayer is to be hereafter printed without the alteration in the title of the Prince; and all copies of a new edition may be had, "all persons vicars, and curates" are enjoined to correct and amend all such passages in their church-books as contain an allusion to his Royal Highness.

THE TROOPS AT ALDERSHOT are to go into tents next week for the rest of the summer. Her Majesty is expected to visit the camp and review the troops in the second week of July.

VERDI, the composer, has received an order from the Imperial Theatre of St. Petersburg, for an opera, which is to be ready in 1859. The terms offered and accepted are £3,200.

THE CHRISTIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY held their annual meeting last week. The society since its commencement, in 1847, has enrolled 14,663 members; and seems to be in a prosperous condition.

THE LONDON MECHANICS INSTITUTION having got into difficulties, applied to Earl Granville for a Government grant. His Lordship intimated that no grant could be made for the payment of past debts, but that assistance would probably be rendered to the schools and classes, so as to increase their educational value, and to any efforts that might be made to render the institution more available for the purposes of instruction.

THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD has been conferred upon Charles Cooper, Esq., Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of South Australia; upon Mr. Channell, one of the Barons of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and upon Mr. Keating, Solicitor-General.

THE PORT OF SEBASTOPOL is now almost entirely abandoned as it is less advantageous for commerce than that of Kamiesch, and is only frequented by a very few fishermen, who sell their cargoes to the persons who hawk fish about the interior.

THE RESPONSIBLE EDITOR OF THE "MOVIMENTO" of Genoa, was condemned, on the 19th, to a term of imprisonment and a fine of 500L. for an insulting article on Napoleon III.

A HUNDRED ELECTRIC CLOCKS are about to be established in Brussels. The municipal authorities have requested the inhabitants of some of the streets that the bells will run along the top of their houses, and call upon them to allow the workmen to make the necessary arrangements.

THE DUKE OF MABLBOROUGH died at Woodstock on Wednesday. His grace was born in 1733, and succeeded his father, as fifth Duke, in 1840. He was thrice married. The Marquis of Blandford succeeds to the Dukedom.

THE JUDGES appointed to examine the designs lately exhibited in Westminster Hall, have published a list of the artists entitled to premiums. They are seventeen in number, the prizes varying from £800 to £100. These select designs will be exhibited, when we shall notice them at length.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND COMMITTEE have made up their report, showing the receipts at £44,439.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

PERIODICAL literature must be that "good thing" of which it is popularly supposed you cannot have too much. One would imagine that we had a sufficiency of magazines in Great Britain; every shade of political, religious, and social opinion is represented in them; the old Conservative, the new Whig, the Radical free-thinker, the country gentleman, the fast London man, have all their peculiar organ; but "the cry is still they come," and rumours have reached me of the prospective publication of another periodical. It appears that Messrs. Phillips and Sampson, one of the first publishing firms in Boston, U.S.A., have determined upon bringing out an Anglo-American magazine, to appear simultaneously in England and America, and to contain contributions from distinguished writers of both countries. Mrs. H. B. Stowe will, I believe, write a continuous serial story; and amongst names mentioned of writers on the other side of the Atlantic, are those of Longfellow, Emerson, Hawthorne, &c. Rumour says that the agent in London of the Boston firm waited on Mr. Thackeray, and offered him £3,000 for the early sheets of his new serial, but that the offer was declined, as the author had already disposed of the American copyright (i.e., early proof sheets) to Messrs. Harper, of New York, for half the money.

The committee for organising a fund for the benefit of the late Mr. Jerrold's family, have reason to be pleased with the manner in which the public have responded to their efforts. The concert on Saturday night was a great success, but anything like the scene at St. Martin's Hall on Tuesday, when Mr. Dickens read his "Carol," has, I should think, been scarcely ever witnessed. Though the reading did not commence till eight o'clock, many people assembled at five, and hundreds were turned away. The reading was admirable, the voice clear and distinct, the intonation and delivery perfect. Shouts of laughter and applause greeted the best-known passages of this noble prose-poem, and at its conclusion the audience rose as one man, and recalled Mr. Dickens to bow his acknowledgments, amidst waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and deafening cheers. The reading will be repeated on Friday.

The recent speech of the Commander-in-Chief, at the Junior United Service Club, has incalculably the greater value from its having been uttered by one who is more proficient in doing than in saying. I should be sorry to lend myself to the petty title-tattle of Court bickerings; still less would I seem—by pitying the unstudied language of the Duke of Cambridge, at a club dinner, against the elegant philanthropic generalities of the Prince Consort, at an educational conference—to place a higher value upon efficient military drill, or even efficient discharge of military duty, than upon the intellectual and moral culture of a nation. But "everyone to his trade" is an excellent maxim; and the Duke of Cambridge need never fear being "thought an extreme bore" while he confines his remarks to subjects within his own province. In doing this, moreover, he may suggest to another distinguished personage the wisdom of pursuing an analogous course, and of leaving military matters to the control of military men.

The widow of Hugh Miller, whose unceasing labours in the cause of science overthrew a strong mind and shattered a herculean frame, receives a pension from Government of £70 per annum.

Retsch, whose marvellous illustrations of the German poets threatened at one time to call forth copyists and caricaturists enough to overrun art with exaggerated outline, is dead. He had reached the age of 77.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES, ETC.

BLACKWOOD opens this month with No. 2 of the "New Sea-side Studies," being an account of the Scilly Isles, treated exclusively from a natural historian's point of view. It is enlivened with a good story of a shipwreck, quoted from "North's Week in the Isles of Scilly." There is another large instalment of Bulwer's new novel, "What will he do with it?" It does not develop in interest—it is, as usual, overlarded with affected philosophical reflections, and the introductions to the chapters are as dull as all worn-out imitations deserve to be. There is an able

historical paper upon Charles V., written with all "Maga's" love of kings, and calm force of literary style. No. 3 of "Scenes of Clerical Life" bids fair to be a good number; still it falls short of the first of these sketches, the interest not being so concentrated. I am very glad to find that in an article upon "Carrer Bell," Mrs. Gaskell gets a well-merited castigation. Biography now-a-days must be so full of details; and before the breath is well out of the body, or the body is well under the earth, the private desk is opened, the family is canvassed for information, and a contract is made with an eager publisher. Mrs. Gaskell, not content with turning Charlotte Brontë inside out, must deal in reckless assertions, which she has had to withdraw under most humiliating circumstances, and that never had any other foundation than the delirium tremens' wanderings of a drunken man. A little more Christian charity, would cause such biographers to shine more brightly. An article on the Napiers; and the usual political postscript—this time on the "Representation of the Colonies"—close the magazine for July.

FRASER opens with an article upon "Scotch Affairs," treating of schools, farmers, kirks, liturgies, and the clergy. Next follows a carefully-written critical paper upon Sir Francis Palgrave's "History of Normandy and of England." Beaconsfield and Burke come in for a short but well-written article, although the subject is rather stale for magazine matter, and is not justified by any new facts being introduced, throwing a new light upon the personal and political history of the time. "The Philobiblon Society" is a "Gentleman's Magazine" paper, and if "Fraser" will insert such, it must take the consequences. After the continuation of Mr. Whyte Melville's novel, "The Interpreter," comes a capitally-written "Chapter on the Sea," which must make those who are chained to the metropolis this scorching June, pace their cells as a tiger at feeding time, and curse the arbitrary whim of fashion that allows marine indulgence only at a period when the fogs of autumn set in, and the daylight closes at 6:30 p.m. A long sporting paper upon "Deer," the continuation of "Notes on Canadian Matters," a critical and sympathetic article upon "Alfred de Musset," and a political "tag" upon the "Allicia," wind up the number.

THE TRAIN shows a manifest improvement this month in an important point, viz., paper and type. The literature also keeps pace with the material progress. There is the commencement of what promises to be, to judge from the opening, a very amusing series of papers by Mr. J. H. Friswell, entitled, "Sham Pamphlets." "The Dead Double" is a romantic supernatural tale, told with great power and artistic keeping. Mr. Draper's translation of Walter de Maupé's Latin Anacreontic is perfect as a specimen of rhythmical metre and faithful rendering. The "Spy System at Home," is earnestly and conscientiously written, and commands my endorsement to every word. Our "Detective system," while it leads to practices that excite our repugnance, is at the same time an inflated sham, and a practically ineffective organisation. It is carried out by coarse, ignorant men, who can unravel coarse, ignorant complications; but in any case where an intelligent agency has been at work, they are invariably thrown off the scent, and you get nothing from them for your liberal payment, but a Lord Berleigh shake of the head. I am glad to see Mr. Frank E. Smedley back again with a fanciful contribution called "Musings for the Mouth." The "Man of Mark" this month is Mr. J. E. Mills, A.R.A.

BENTLEY is not even as brilliant as usual this month. Mr. Costello pushes on with the "Millionaire of Mining Lane," but I question whether his story is half as interesting as the true romance of the City. The gossiping article upon Jack Bannister, by J. P. Grinstead, is readable.

The other magazines have not yet come to hand.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

HAYMARKET—ADELPHI—GOSNIT.

MR. ROBERT BELL, quitting for a moment British poets, has afforded the public the opportunity of laughing at a very funny farce, "First and Second Floor," which was produced at the Haymarket on Monday. Mr. Tripkin (Mr. Buckstone), hard-up and disreputable, has run away to California, leaving his wife in lodgings in the first-floor of a London house. At the end of two years he returns; but, overcome by poverty, his wife has been compelled to move up stairs, while the first-floor is tenanted by a Mr. and Mrs. Fitzkerney (Mr. Rogers and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam). Tripkin, however, is ignorant of this change, is struck by the luxury of the furniture, and finally overwhelmed by the intelligence of the servant that her mistress is married, and that there is a baby! The explanation of the equivocal rather dragged, but the piece is very smartly written, and was admirably acted.

At the Adelphi, Mr. Stirling Coyne has furnished Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams with a good opportunity of displaying their Irish boyhood and Yankee galism. There is not much novelty in the incidents of the tale, which is very broad, very funny, and very successful.

I must defer any account of the revival of the "Tempest" at the Princess's until next week.

A melancholy parallel to the case of Mr. Alfred Wigan is that of Mdlle. Rachel, whose definite resignation has been accepted by M. Empis, the manager of the Théâtre Française. Thus, while London loses the most finished actor that the stage of our day has seen, Paris, at the very same moment, takes a regretful adieu of the most gifted actress. At such a time it would be poor taste to compare the natural talents of the two artists, who in consummate mastery of the various characters they assumed, are (I cannot use the word "were") equal.

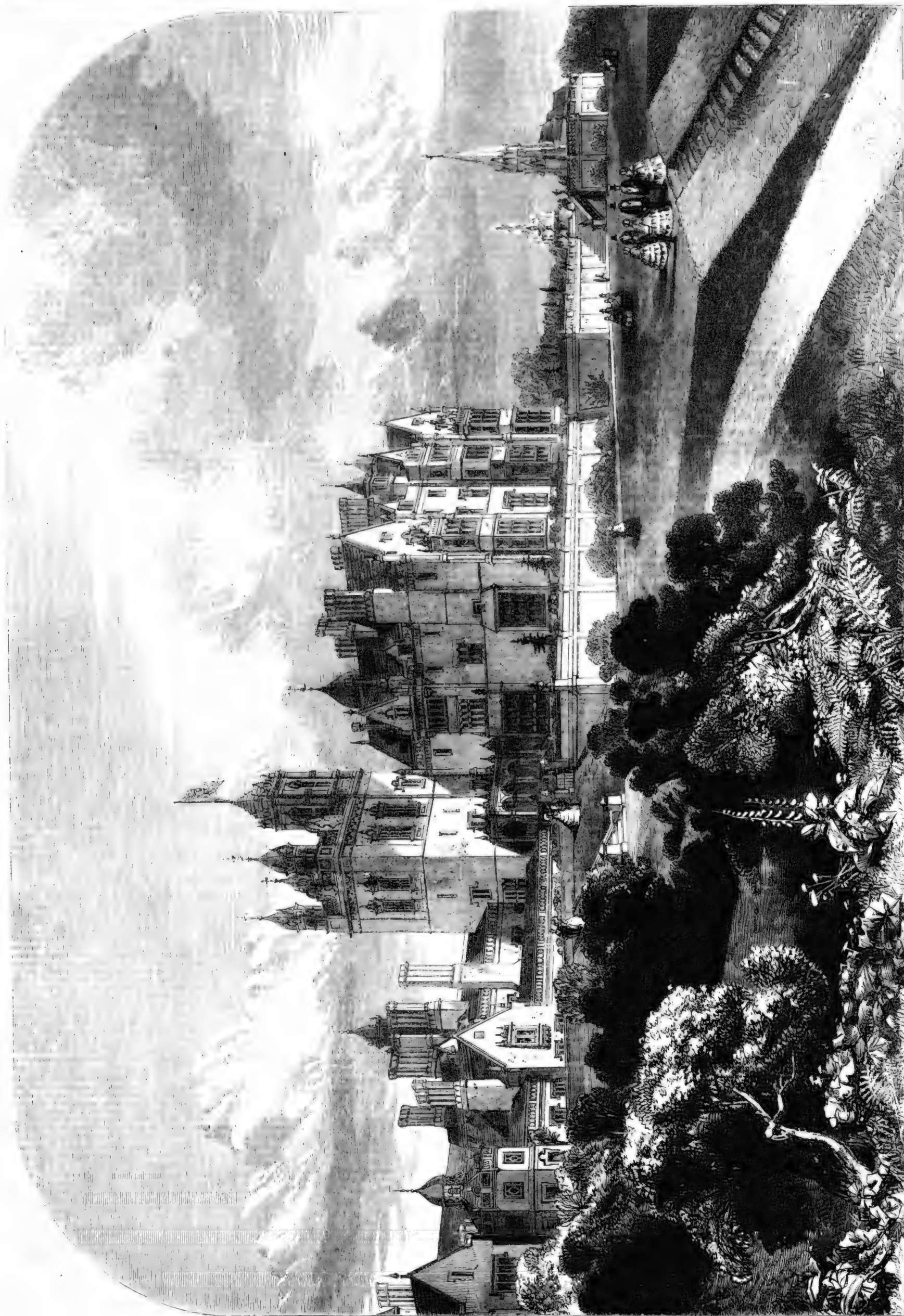
THE HARVIAN ORATION.—The Latin oration in honour of the celebrated Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was delivered on Saturday last, the 27th of June, by Dr. James Copland, the well-known author of the "Dictionary of Medicine." The audience, which was chiefly medical and scientific, was assembled in the College of Physicians by four o'clock p.m., the chair being taken by the President. Dr. Copland discharged his old-fashioned duty with a great deal of spirit, and showed a practical familiarity with good Latin. The "points" of his address were the following:—A testimony to the career of Harvey, whom no troubles and difficulties—political or other—made swerve from his scientific path; a graceful notice of the late President of the College, Dr. Paris; a complaint of the tendency of medical men, now, to limit their attention to the study of one organ, or one disease, only; and a marked insisting on the necessity of a high culture among physicians for the advantage of the public and the honour of the profession. We heard this discourse with much pleasure.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.—The Commander-in-Chief has issued a general order making education the test of promotion in the ranks. He directs that "for the future every soldier, after being dismissed from drill, shall attend school as a duty until he is reported upon as sufficiently advanced in reading, writing, and arithmetic." No fees are to be charged. Each man is to have four hours a week for school.

THE DELHI BANK.—It appears from the vague accounts from Delhi, that the insurgents have sacked the Delhi Bank, and obtained £150,000 in specie. The Delhi Bank is a respectable joint-stock establishment, which was founded about fourteen years ago with a paid-up capital of £180,000. It has agencies in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Cawnpore. Its manager was Mr. George Beresford (who was saved), and the deputy-manager and accountant were also Europeans. It is assumed that whatever specie loss the bank may have sustained will be regarded as a claim upon the Government.

BRITANNIA'S TRIDENT GONK.—On Friday so-called the "Trident" which was borne by the figure of Britannia on the new building of Somerset House, suddenly disappeared—not a splinter remaining.

A GAMBLING DODGE.—A Parisian medical man was sent for the other day to see a patient, who was in bed. Having prescribed, he promised to call on the following evening. He did so, and in the sick man's room found several other persons sitting at a table, playing cards, as they said to amuse their invalid friend. The table was covered with gold. "I am much better this evening, doctor," said the pretended sick man, and after some few other remarks added, "You have a lucky countenance, doctor; I wish you would play a few games for me." "With all my heart," replied the doctor, and on the patient giving him ten napoleons he seated himself at table, and in a short time won 100 napoleons, which he handed over to his patient, saying that he had several times thought of proposing to go halves with him. "Nothing would have given me greater pleasure," replied the other; "but what is deferred is not lost—do me the pleasure to come at the same hour to-morrow evening, and you shall meet the same party." The doctor did so and for two or three successive nights, and after being allowed at first to win, was ultimately a loser of about 25,000L. On the fourth night he returned, hoping to retrieve his losses, when he found the bird down, the apartment having only been taken for a week.



ICK HALL, LANCASHIRE. THE RESIDENCE OF HER MAJESTY DURING HER VISIT TO MANCHESTER. — THE PICTURE BY MR. J. H. STODOLSKY.

THE HON. F. H. F. BERKELEY, M.P. FOR BRISTOL.

THE Hon. Francis Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley, the member for the city and county of Bristol, was born in the year 1794, and was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford. His family being possessed of considerable property and influence in the West of England, Mr. Berkeley offered himself as candidate for the representation of Bristol, when an opportunity was afforded by the dissolution of Parliament on the death of King William IV. Mr. Berkeley's competitors were Mr. Philip Miles, a gentleman of Tory principles, and Mr. William Tripp, belonging to the same party.

The result was in favour of the two former candidates. The general election which took place in 1841, witnessed the nomination of the same parties and the success of the same members. Mr. Berkeley's representation of Bristol continued without interruption until the next general election, when Miles and Tripp were again put forward, and the latter again rejected. The election following the dissolution of 1852 brought on a severe contest between Mr. Henry Berkeley, Mr. Gore Langton, and Mr. McGreschy, the last-named being a Conservative. As on each previous occasion, Mr. Berkeley was returned at the head of the poll—this time with a majority of one thousand votes. At the last general election, the sitting members were unopposed and consequently re-elected.

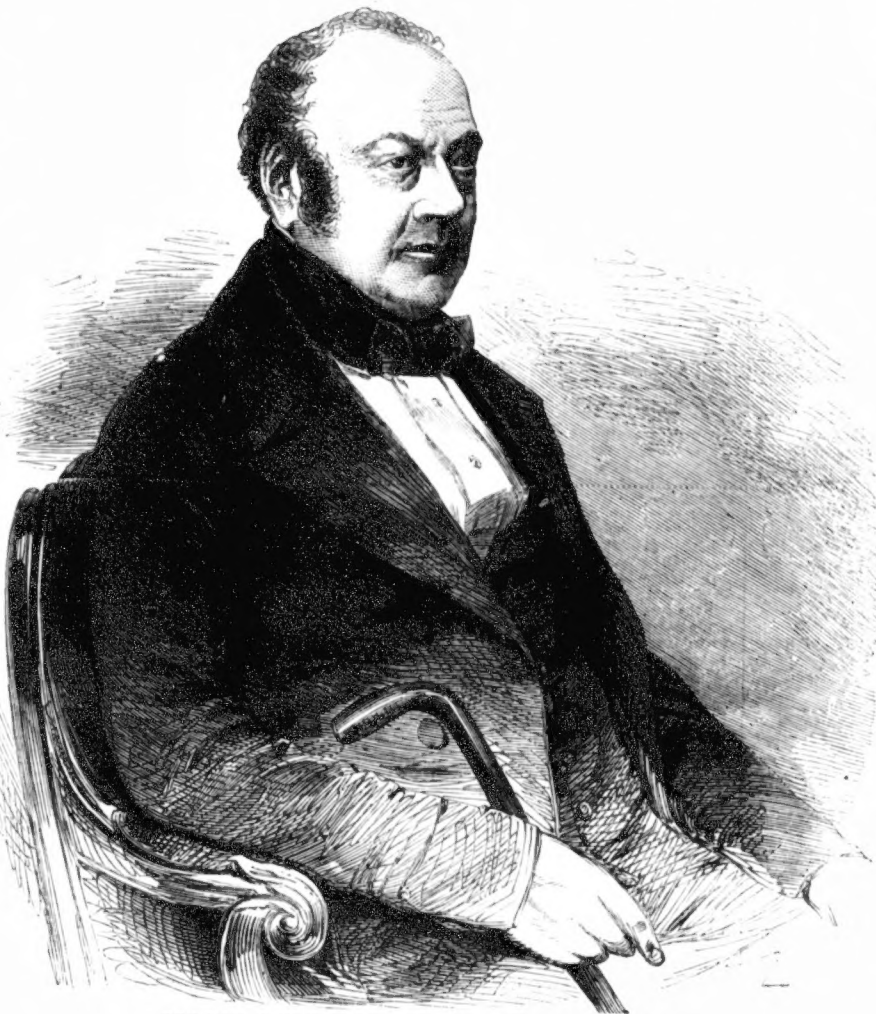
Mr. Henry Berkeley is not one of that class of Members who are continually debating, but he has worked hard, and has proved his ability on many important questions. When first returned for Bristol he was pledged to Liberal principles, to the advocacy of the ballot, and to the repeal of the Corn Laws. His first speech in Parliament was in defence of his brother, Captain Berkeley (now Admiral Sir Maurice Berkeley), who had resigned his seat at the Admiralty because he did not agree with Lord Minto and his colleagues upon the necessity for better manning the navy. Subsequently the Admiral's opinions were adopted, and he returned to office. Mr. Berkeley spoke on the Commons Inclosure Bill, and strongly denounced the injustice of depriving the poorer classes of places for air and exercise. In a speech, at the time much commented upon, Mr. Berkeley seconded Dr. Bowring's motion for the abolition of flogging in the army. On the County Courts Bill, Mr. Berkeley took so active and intelligent a part that his constituents gave him a banquet, and honoured him with a handsome testimonial. Mr. Berkeley has spoken briefly, but effectively, on most of the leading questions brought before the House of Commons. On the occasion of a proposed vote of £80,000 for the Yeomanry Cavalry, he delivered a speech, remarkable both for its wit and its argument. When the vexatious nature of Mr. Wilson Patten's Act for regulating public houses aroused the indignation of the country, Mr. Berkeley moved for a committee of inquiry principally to effect its repeal. The committee was granted, and mainly through the exertions of the Hon. Member for Bristol, the law on public-houses was altered to its present condition. The amendment was universally approved of, and for the prominent part Mr. Berkeley had taken in the matter, he had the satisfaction of receiving a testimonial subscribed for by 14,000 of the working classes.

But the ballot is the great question espoused by Mr. Berkeley. In this he has taken so decided a course that he has become the recognised parliamentary leader of the advocates of the bill. In 1848 he moved a resolution on the subject, and carried it. In 1849 he moved for leave to bring in a bill, and was defeated. A similar result attended a renewed effort in 1850. In the following year Mr. Berkeley was more fortunate. He succeeded in obtaining leave to bring in a bill to establish the ballot. The measure was accordingly brought forward; but the session was too far advanced to admit of its further progress. The advent of the Derby Government was of course not favourable to the question; it was defeated by a larger majority than on any previous occasion.

The electioneering malpractices of 1852 led to the formation of the Society for Promoting the Adoption of the ballot. Mr. Berkeley was unanimously elected president of the association, and it is now working as a sort of league against the present mode of electing representatives to the British Parliament.

This brief sketch of Mr. Henry Berkeley would hardly be complete without a few words as to his personal appearance and mode of speaking. He is sixty-three years of age, rather bald, and so lame (from gout or other cause) that the stout stick he holds so tenaciously against his hip appears an indispensable safeguard. His phrenological developments do not strike one as being particularly favourable, nor are his habits of dress calculated to excite emulation. At a short distance there appears to be an unaccountable nakedness about the face, and the *tout ensemble* is by no means improved by the Hon. Gentleman's antipathy to shirt-collars.

In debating Mr. Berkeley speaks earnestly, to the purpose, and never

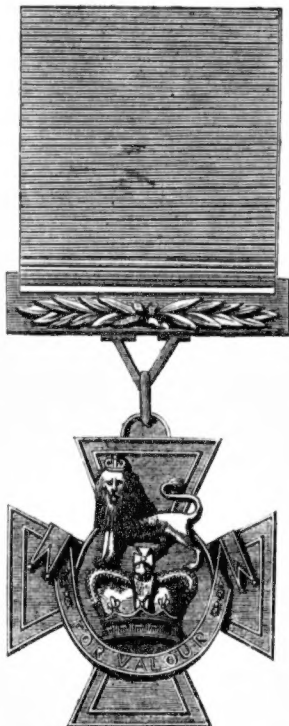


THE HON. F. H. FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY, M.P. FOR BRISTOL.
THE LEADER OF THE BALLOT MOVEMENT—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MATALL.)

with prolixity. In private life he is much respected, albeit that he sometimes forgets that all the world is not so deeply interested in the important question of the ballot as he himself is. On meeting a friend he drops upon his pet theme almost before he says "Good morning," and it is never his fault if he leaves it until it is time to say "Good-bye."

MR. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, OF AUSTRALIA.

MR. WM. NICHOLSON, who carried the ballot movement in Australia in the face of strong government opposition, and whose success produced the fall of the Ministry of the day, was born in the north of England, where his father was a tradesman of small means. Finding at an early age



THE VICTORIA CROSS—THE INSIGNIA OF THE NEW ORDER OF VALOUR.—(SEE PAGE 7.)

that the chances of success in this country were but precarious, he determined to try his fortune in the then comparatively unknown colony of Australia. He took with him a capital which in nine cases out of ten commands success—a clear head, a bold heart, and indomitable perseverance. He started in colonial life as a small shopkeeper in Melbourne, with stock probably worth £200, and shortly was remarked by older colonists as a thriving and rising man. Gradually things changed. The small shop grew into stores and warehouses, while large purchases of land proved the value of the business carried on in them. Then Mr. Nicholson turned his attention to a subject, which, judging from the knowledge he has displayed and the success with which his efforts have been crowned, must have been a long and deeply cherished idea.

During the early days of the colony, the great bar to its progress and prosperity was the absence of public spirit. No one, perhaps, in the first struggles of a colonial life, had the time and the will, if the intellect, to busy himself with national affairs to the neglect of his own. This is an

unfortunate, but not unnatural, state of affairs in a country where the larger proportion of the inhabitants consider themselves as mere temporary dwellers on the soil, and are busy striving to realise means to return to "their own country." But its effects are to the highest degree paralyzing, and throw the whole political power into the hands of a few employes appointed by the Government of the parent country, who have no great interest to stimulate them to any very active exertion for the public good.

At such an epoch, Mr. Nicholson stepped into the public arena, and, in spite of the increasing calls of great growing mercantile speculations, he not only found time to take a part in every political measure of consequence, but also to fill the offices of city councillor, alderman, mayor, and magistrate, in a manner that commanded the respect and admiration of his fellow-citizens. "Mr. Nicholson," says the "Melbourne Argus," "was one of the worthiest mayors we ever had, and one of the best magistrates that ever sat on the bench." The colony of Victoria is indebted to Mr. Nicholson for several local measures of the highest importance. By the great pains he took to introduce building societies, and explain their working and the benefits to be derived from them, he checked the spirit of extravagance so great at one time among the working classes of the colony, and rescuing them from the shamefully mismanaged savings banks, founded many a happy home, and opened to many a struggling emigrant a prosperous career.

In politics Mr. Nicholson (early a member of the Legislative Assembly) has always been the advocate of progress and reform. With great powers of reasoning, a logical mind, great fluency of well-selected words, and a clear and powerful delivery, he was admirably adapted for a public speaker, while his known abilities and respected character naturally gave him great weight in the Assembly.

It is not possible here to enumerate at length the measures advocated by Mr. Nicholson; but the crowning triumph of his career was when, just previous to his leaving the colony for England, he carried the measure of secret voting, and, in spite of the strenuous opposition of the Government, made the ballot a prominent law of the new constitution of the colony.

This struggle and defeat were fatal to the then Ministry; and to Mr. Nicholson was offered the formation of a new Government, which, however, inevitable circumstances alone compelled him to decline. He was indeed compelled to return to England, where he now is. The emigrant son of the small north country trader has returned, after eighteen years, to his native country, no longer unknown and obscure, but having, by talent and perseverance, without the aid of patrons or friends, obtained for himself a high and recognised status in a great and still rising colony. Here is an emigrant of whom England may justly be proud, and whose career may be held up as an example of what probity and industry can effect.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW LODGE, TORQUAY.

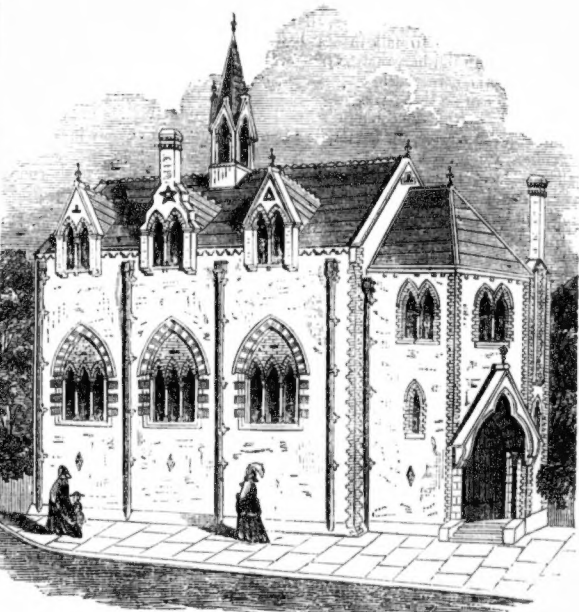
ABOUT a month since, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the New Masonic Hall to be erected in the above town, was performed by the Right Worshipful the Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Devonshire, the Rev. John Hyshe, M.A., with the customary display that characterises the demonstrations of the craft.

Special trains ran from Barnstaple, Plymouth, and intermediate stations, and by mid-day crowds of people, accompanied by bands of music, flags, banners and other paraphernalia, lined the streets of the quiet Devonshire town.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was summoned to assemble at the Town Hall, at "High Twelve"; and by that hour no fewer than three hundred Masons, representing, with very few exceptions, every lodge in the province, besides many visiting brethren, were in attendance. The arrangements of the interior of the lodge excited the admiration of every brother. The D.P.G.M., on taking his seat, was greeted according to the ancient form nine times, and the grand lodge was duly opened with solemn prayer. Bro. Franklin Thomas, Worshipful Master of the St. John's Lodge, Torquay, No. 411, then advanced to the centre of the lodge, attended by his wardens and two grand stewards, and formally asked the D.P.G.M. "fraternally to assist him in laying the foundation-stone of a building intended to be dedicated to Freemasonry." Certain ceremonies having been performed, the brethren, fully clothed in their aprons, jewels, and insignia of office, departed for the site of the intended building, in Park Place, in a pre-arranged order of procession.

On arriving at the site of the intended building, the ceremony was proceeded with in the presence of an immense concourse of persons, who occupied every available spot within sight. All being ready, the P.G. Treasurer deposited the usual coin, and the P.G. Registrar the sealed scroll, in cavities which had been made in the stone for their reception. The silver trowel was then handed to the D.P.G.M., who having spread the mortar, the stone, suspended by the "Lewis," was successfully lowered into its place, and duly tried by the "Plumb-rule," the "Level," and the "Square."

Giving it three raps, the D.P.G.M. then addressed the assemblage thus:—"Know all you who hear me. We proclaim ourselves free and lawful Masons, true to the laws of our country, professing to fear God, and to



NEW MASONIC HALL, TORQUAY.—(E. APPLETON, ARCHITECT.)



MR. W. NICHOLSON—THE SUCCESSFUL ADVOCATE OF THE BALLOT IN AUSTRALIA—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MATALL.)

confer benefits on mankind. We practise universal beneficence towards all. We have secrets concealed from the eyes of men which may not be revealed to any but Masons, and which no outsider has yet discovered; they are, however, lawful and honourable. Unless our craft was good, and our calling honest, these secrets would not have existed for so many generations, nor should we have had so many illustrious personages as Brethren of our Order, always ready to sanction our proceedings and contribute to our welfare. We are assembled in the broad face of open day under the canopy of heaven, to build a house for Masonry. May God prosper our handiwork as it shall most please Him. May this house become a place wherein just and upright Masons may practise benevolence, promote harmony, and cultivate brotherly love, until they shall all assemble in the Grand Lodge above, where the world's Great Architect lives and reigns forever."

The P.G. Chaplain next pronounced a solemn benediction, and the D.P.G.M. anointed the stone-work with oil, strewing wheat and salt and pouring wine upon it. The procession was then re-formed and returned to the Town Hall, when 120 of the brethren adjourned to a banquet, at which the usual loyal and masonic toasts were drunk with enthusiasm.

The subjoined engraving represents the proposed building, which is to be ornamented with a circular window at the east end, filled with tracery in the form of a Masonic device. The reasons why the Gothic style of architecture was selected we understand to be these:—1st, That it permits of certain masonic forms being introduced with greater effect than could be done in any other style; 2ndly, That this is the style of most of the greatest works of the early operative Freemasons, who erected the noble works of art in the middle ages—the lodges travelling from place to place executing those wonders of magnificence which are the admiration of the world to the present day; and, 3rdly, That the Gothic style is essentially the style for England, being that which is best adapted to our social requirements and tastes, and to our climate, both in point of utility, and artistically.

OPERA AND CONCERTS

DON GIOVANNI continues for the present to be accepted as a novelty at her Majesty's Theatre; and, in spite of the heat, crowded audiences sit throughout the performances until the profligate hero is consigned to the flames—a punishment which, in such weather as the present, appears doubly cruel. Piccolomini pleases those who like Piccolomini as much as ever by her lively and affectionate rendering of the part of Zerlina; and the effect of her acting is considerably enhanced by the comic brutality of Corsi in the character of Masetto. The ferocity and humour which this excellent baritone displays are seldom found combined in so intimate a manner, and altogether we may pronounce him to be a musical satyr of no ordinary mark.

Miss Balfe was to have appeared last week in the "Lucia;" but on the evening fixed for the performance, the bills of the Royal Italian announced something else. Rumour says, and we believe rumour in this case, by way of variety, speaks the truth, that Miss Balfe objected to appear with Signor Neri-Baraldi, who was to have played Edgardo. In this case, Miss Balfe forgot that Signor Neri-Baraldi is a singer of talent, like herself, and one who is only in want of opportunities to make a considerable reputation. There are two tenors at the Royal Italian Opera who are more favoured than Neri-Baraldi, and who have also been ten or twenty years before the public; but he is not for this reason a third-rate tenor; and it appears to us that there is a greater distance between Miss Balfe and Bosio than between Neri-Baraldi and Mario.

That the tenor we have mentioned is superior to his reputation (which, however, was always good, so far as it went), was proved on Tuesday last in "Rigoletto," when the illness of Mario was Neri-Baraldi's opportunity. There is certainly no other tenor in London, with the exception of Giuglini, who could have replaced Mario in such a part with the least chance of success, and the success of Neri-Baraldi was most decided. Certainly the new tenor does not look the part of Francis the First (a Duke of Mantua, as the Italian librettist prefers to call the hero) so well as Mario, nor does he act it so well nor sing it nearly so well. But these are things which no one in the world can do, and to confine ourselves to the possible, we may safely say that Neri-Baraldi plays the part as well as any of the tenors who take the highest rank after Mario, except perhaps Giuglini, who certainly has sweeter tones. Neri-Baraldi sang the air of the first act (second scene) as well as it need be sung. In the third act his want of histrionic talent stood somewhat in the way of his success; but his execution of the popular "La donna e mobile" was nevertheless admirable; and in the quartet which follows (the best specimen we have of Verdi's concerted music) his singing was quite as effective as in the solo. Altogether Signor Neri-Baraldi may fairly congratulate himself on having gained a step by his recent performance. He stands now in the foreground among the very best tenors of the day, while, as regards any supposed disappointment from not having played Edgardo to Miss Balfe's Lucia, he must certainly have consoled himself now by his very successful performance in "Rigoletto," with the most charming Gilda that is ever likely to be seen. It is very strange, but perfectly certain, that the most youthful *débütantes* fail to look as fresh and as girl-like as Madame Bosio does in this part of Gilda; and yet, if we judge by the lady's perfect style of vocalisation, she must have been many years on the operatic stage.

"Fra Diavolo," which has been so long announced at the Lyceum, is to be produced on Tuesday; but we are sorry to hear that Mario is not expected to play the principal part. Auber has written new recitatives, which, we trust, will not have the effect of overlaying the music, as was the case with the new recitatives written by Meyerbeer for the "Etoile du Nord," in which the third act was rendered heavy even unto death.

In the way of concerts, the principal recent attractions have been Benedict's Festivals at her Majesty's Theatre, and Julien's Festivals at the Surrey Gardens. At Mr. Benedict's next concert the "Stabat Mater" is to be given, and it will certainly be heard to greater advantage at her Majesty's Theatre than at the Crystal Palace, where its effect was altogether lost. At the last of Mr. Benedict's Festivals, Mademoiselle Piccolomini's innocent attempt to delight the British public by singing to it what she conceived to be one of its favourite songs, does not appear to have given unqualified satisfaction. Mademoiselle Piccolomini is such a proficient in the art of pleasing, that we can scarcely conceive how she could ever manage to fail in it; besides which, she must surely have friends who can tell her, that to please an English public, she must, in the first place, take care not to sing English songs to them. Miss Jones or Miss Smith can do that; what the public wish to hear is Italian. The fact of Mademoiselle Piccolomini's English being unintelligible has nothing to do with the matter, for her Italian is to the majority equally incomprehensible.

The subject of English singing suggests to us that of English composers, one of the most distinguished of whom, Mr. Loder, is now suffering from an illness of a most distressing kind. A concert for the benefit of Mr. Loder will take place at Exeter Hall next Monday, and at which Madame Gassier, Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Arabella Goddard, Sims Reeves, Ernest, Botteini, &c.,—in fact, nearly all the distinguished artists in London—will appear. The orchestra will be that of the Royal Italian Opera.

The Festivals at the Surrey Gardens having been brought to a conclusion, M. Julien now tempts the public with the performances of the celebrated band of the "Guides," not the "Guides" of Parisian celebrity, but those in the service of the King of the Belgians, after the model of whose bands the celebrated military orchestra of the French Emperor was formed. Of their performances, we shall not have an opportunity of speaking until next week.

We omitted to state in our last number that the Handel Festival was brought to a close on Friday, the 19th ult., by the performance of "Israel in Egypt."

MADAME RISTORI'S PERFORMANCES.—Madame Ristori has appeared in nothing new, unless that epithet can be conferred on an Italian version of Milman's "Fazio," which is sufficiently known to the English public by the representations of the original, with Miss Glyn and others in the principal part. Madame Ristori's performance of the character of the heroine is not her most successful impersonation, and calls for no special notice. Of her assumption of the part of Lady Macbeth in the Italian version of Shakespeare's tragedy, we shall have to speak next week.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.

THE Sunday traffic on the North Kent Railway is very heavy, and for the necessary accommodation of persons returning from Gravesend, and other places of holiday resort, it is usual to run two late trains at short intervals—at 9.15 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.—from Strood to London. This line of railway is worked on Tye's electric signal system, the simple explanation of which is, that the station-master at one station must not allow a coming train to pass before the last departed train has been telegraphed clear of the next station. This system, properly carried out, would prevent the possibility of accident.

On Sunday night last the 9.15 train from Strood left at the time appointed for its departure, and passed through Blackheath tunnel without anything having occurred to arrest its progress, but on nearing the Lewisham station, which is only one mile from Blackheath, the driver found the signals against him, and pulled up the train just before coming to the platform. The signals were kept on, and the second guard was sent back with his red lamp to prevent the possibility of the expected 9.30 p.m. up-train coming upon them. Several passengers alighted; but the large majority, observing the precautions which had been taken, kept their seats in fancied security. Suddenly, and without more than a few seconds' warning, the 9.30 p.m. train was heard rushing towards them. Before any movement of the standing train could be effected by its own engine-driver, the coming train ran into violent collision with it. The effect was perfectly frightful. The engine of the 9.30 p.m. train struck the brake-wheel of its predecessor with a force so great that it lifted the ponderous machine off the rails to a level with the body of the next carriage—an open third-class carriage, filled with passengers—along which it swept, doubling up and crushing to death almost all the unhappy occupants, and seriously injuring those who were so fortunate as to escape with their lives. For a few moments the energies of everyone present were paralysed by the horrors of the scene; but as soon as the character of the accident was ascertained assistance was sent for, and the best means at hand were adopted to extricate the wounded and the dead. Mr. Eborall, the manager of the South-Eastern Railway, who resides at Lee Park, was soon on the spot, personally directing the exertions of a large number of labourers and others, who had been pressed into the service at the moment the accident occurred. The sufferings of some of the injured persons are described to have been most excruciating. One man, who is stated to have been nearly severed in twain, sustained existence three hours.

In another case the wheels of a carriage remained on the legs of one person for more than an hour, and when efforts were made to raise the wheels on that side the carriage, the huge body descended with still greater force on some unfortunate who was lying under the wheels on the opposite side. The dead were carried into the Plough Tavern, at Lewisham, as were also the persons who were too seriously hurt to be safely removed to London. Other persons less seriously wounded were conveyed to town, and taken to St. Thomas's Hospital. Here upwards of thirty people had their wounds dressed and were sent home—about a dozen were obliged to remain. In all, eleven persons—seven men, three women, and one child—were killed, and about forty were more or less injured. Of these latter several were at latest accounts in a very precarious situation. It is believed that all the fatal and serious cases occurred in the last carriage, of which, after the collision, merely the floor framework remained entire. Comparatively few of the carriages were broken, and not more than three or four left the rails.

JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

The driver and stoker of the 9.30 up-train having been given into custody by the superintendent of the railway, their examination was opened at the Greenwich Police-court, on Monday. Wiley, the guard of the 9.15 train, deposed that on nearing the Lewisham signal station they observed the danger signal exhibited, and accordingly "pulled up," afterwards drawing in past the signal station, toward the passenger station, where danger was also signalled. Witness then left the break van, and stood for some minutes at a little distance from the train. Presently hearing a train coming up the line, he ran towards the Blackheath Station (from which direction the train was coming) blowing his whistle and waving his hand lamp, which showed the red signal light. He continued running toward the advancing train, still waving the lamp, till at length the train passed him, and immediately after he heard of the collision. Knowing there was another train coming up the line, he turned back again and ran to the Blackheath station, and told the station-master not to let anything pass up the line. The witness further said that from the way in which he was waving the light it ought to have been seen; and there was ample time then to have avoided a collision.—The inquiry was adjourned to Thursday, when Parry (the driver of the 9.30 train) and Whiffen (the stoker) were again brought up. Abbott, head-guard of the 9.30 train, said that the danger signals at the Lewisham station ought to have been seen by the driver and fireman soon after leaving Blackheath, and that then the driver ought to have signalled to him to apply the brake. There would have been time to pull up the engine. Did not see the station-master on the platform.

Edward Dunkan Chapman, station-master at Blackheath, said that he saw the 9.30 train arrive from Strood; it remained at Blackheath two or three minutes. Witness then gave the signal to start to the guard, having first inquired of the porter at the signal-box if all was "clear up;" to which the porter answered, "All clear, sir." The guard was standing three or four yards from witness at the time. The train left. On being told that Abbott, the guard of the 9.30 train, had deposed that he had not seen him (Chapman) on the platform, the witness then said that the guard might have been fifteen or sixteen yards from him; he could not say. Soon after heard the collision. Went immediately to the signal-box, and asked the signal man if he was sure he had been correct with regard to the last train. The man Griffiths replied that he was. On looking at the dial he found that the indicator showed that the Lewisham Station had acknowledged the approaching departure of the 9.30 train from Blackheath, and the acknowledgment justified the departure. The entries in the signal man's book at Blackheath corresponded with the condition of the dial. If the entries in this book be correct, the signalman at Lewisham must have given the signal "All clear up" at the time the 9.15 train was standing between the station and the distant signal.

John Nelson, the station-master at Lewisham, stopped the 9.15 train in obedience to signals. The signals were at danger all the time the train was stopping; the 9.30 train had the same signals against them as pulled up the 9.15 train. Witness knew of no telegraph signal being received from Blackheath between the time of the 9.15 train stopping and the collision. After the collision witness went to Wilde, the signal-man, who said that he could not account for the accident, as he had acknowledged the arrival of the 9.15 train by signalling "Stop all up." On looking at the man's book, and at the telegraph, he found this statement confirmed. The signal applied to all succeeding trains from Blackheath. The inference witness derived from the entries in the book was, that Wilde had not received or acknowledged any signal since the arrival of the 9.15 train, and that was consistent with the dial of the telegraph and his statement to witness.

John Bartram, under-guard of the 9.30 train, said he received the signal to start at Blackheath from the head-guard. He heard no signal given by the station-master.

A discussion ensued as to whether the fireman, as well as the driver of a train, was responsible for the non-observance of signals. It appeared that the railway authorities held the driver alone responsible; but the magistrate nevertheless refused to liberate Whiffen. The case was remanded till Saturday.

A coroner's inquest has also been opened, but has proceeded no further than the identification of the bodies.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN EXCURSION TRAIN.

THE annual holiday of the factory operatives in Wigan was held on Saturday last, and excursion trips to Liverpool and Blackpool by railway, were arranged for. A large number of the factory operatives, about 5,000 altogether, availed themselves of the facilities thus afforded for a day's recreation. The day was remarkably fine, and those who went to Blackpool experienced nothing to mar their pleasure. Unfortunately, however, the Liverpool excursion closed with a painful accident, by which a large number of persons were more or less injured.

The first return train left Liverpool about twenty-five minutes to seven o'clock. On reaching Kirby Station, the train was delayed in order to collect the tickets. While thus waiting a luggage-train from Liverpool was seen approaching. The usual signal was given, and the passengers, who had become aware of the danger, did all they could to warn the driver of the luggage train by shouting, and waving of handkerchiefs. Still the train approached, and seeing the danger imminent, many of the excursionists jumped out, and so escaped. Immediately afterwards a collision took place, in which upwards of seventy persons were injured. No deaths are yet reported, although one or two of the sufferers are regarded as in a very precarious condition. Of one little hope is entertained. The driver of the luggage train was taken into custody.

It is stated that at the Kirby Station the only persons appointed to collect the tickets from about 1,400 persons in the train, were a man and a boy; and that the work of collecting had proceeded about twenty minutes, and was not half over, when the collision occurred.

LAW AND CRIME.

THE solution of the mystery of Mr. Little's murder at Dublin will be found detailed in another column. The first idea which the particulars will suggest to the minds of most men will be the utter improbability of the discovery of the murderer by the unaided sagacity of the detectives. In fact, the notion of the superior astuteness of these persons, once so zealously lauded in a popular periodical, is fast exploding. A detective is no sharper than another man at discovering a secret. Wonderful things he does sometimes, and dazzles the multitude. Bill Jones robs a house, and Sergeant Hound has no more idea who did it than he has of quadratic equations; until Bill infuriates his sweetheart, who comes to the police, and tells where the spoils are deposited, and then the Sergeant makes extraordinary discoveries "upon information I had received." Here, in this

Dublin case, is a terrible crime committed under the very eyes of the detectives. The weapons with which a murder has been committed are a hammer and a razor, and these are found. The hammer is of the kind used by the men on the railway which the detectives are perusing. After this, the murderer applies to the authorities for another hammer, having lost his own. A bag of money, part of the proceeds of the crime, is found concealed ready for carrying away on the railway premises. It is taken off by the finder, and never even ordered to be replaced by the police, who receive immediate information of the fact, which ought to have rendered the capture of the murderer certain. While the police are searching for, and not finding, the money of which the victim has been robbed, within two yards of the place where it is deposited, the murderer, mounted on a ladder, and cleaning a lamp, is watching their movements from just above their heads. There is no peculiar intelligence in this fellow; he is just a "handy man," and that is all. He has beaten in the cashier's skull, cut his throat, taken his money, escaped through a window, hidden the spoil, and told all about it to the first person he met, namely, his wife. And for some time the police pronounce the matter to be a case of suicide. One point about the affair has not been noticed in the papers. It is that in all probability the denunciation of the murderer by his wife was the result of priestly intervention. The woman is a Roman Catholic. We have heard from the principal of an extensive manufactory in Dublin (a Protestant, by the way), that it is there an ordinary thing for a priest to enter the counting-house, and pay a sum of money as "conscience money." No further explanation is given or required, but a reference to the books usually shows an unaccountable loss of the precise amount some time previously. The conduct of the woman in this case is entirely in accordance with the supposition that the result of interviews with her confessor has been to bring to bear upon her a powerful secret influence.

Perhaps few people at all conversant with ordinary life have more curious ideas of things in general than professional musicians. One of these happened at the Crystal Palace to meet a gentleman also connected with musical pursuits, quietly listening to a concert. The first one happened not to like the other, so he gave him a push, which sent him headforemost into the arms of a clergyman. The result was a summons for assault. The clerical gentleman, judging from the voice and manner of the assaulter, subsequently to the act, declared that it was intentional. Before the magistrate an apology was positively refused by the person from whom it was due, and it was shown that he had previously written a threatening letter to the other. But when the plaintiff's case had been clearly proved, the defendant, acting on a suggestion by the magistrate, said the affair was accidental, and made the apology which he had just before refused to offer.

There has been a smart debate in the House of Lords upon a proposed enactment for suppressing the sale of disgraceful publications. Lord Lyndhurst opposed the act on the ground of its complete impracticability. It was impossible to draw the line between the works sought to be put down and those of certain classic and modern authors. The "Times" attempted the next morning to ridicule this objection, but without pretending to supply the lack of demarcation; proposed to cast upon a jury in each particular case the task of adjudicating upon points which neither the "Times" nor the House of Lords could clearly distinguish. The fact is, that the matter presents almost insuperable difficulties in the way in which it is proposed to be dealt with. But there is an easy manner of utterly destroying the trade of which complaint is made. The disease is local, and a local remedy could easily be applied. Its principal seat is in two streets in London, situated at the back of one of our greatest thoroughfares, and at its narrowest part. If the Metropolitan Board would simply recommend the purchase of these streets, where the property is comparatively worthless, a main artery of London would be widened at small expense, the traders complained of would be at once utterly dispersed, and the site of their ruined establishments would be exactly the most valuable plot of ground in the metropolis. There would be no fear of the trade being deported elsewhere.

A printer named Straker applied to Mr. Commissioner Phillips for his discharge under the Insolvent Act. He had had an action brought against him on a bill of exchange for £21, and had defended it, putting the plaintiff to £20 costs. If there had been no plea, the costs of judgment would have been £3 8s. It should be remarked that, in order to commence defending such an action, it is absolutely necessary for the defendant to make an affidavit disclosing a valid defence on the merits. Therefore, should the debt afterwards prove to be really due to his knowledge, the defence is something more than vexatious. Mr. Commissioner Phillips gave the man a judgment of three months. In a different part of the same Court, on the same day, an old fellow, aged eighty-two, applied for his discharge. He had been robbed of his watch, and, by some mistake in identity (scarcely to be wondered at in a person of his age), had given the wrong person into custody. On this an action was brought against him, and £30 damages awarded. For these and the costs (£33) of judgment by default, for he did not defend the action, he was arrested, and applied to the Court. The Chief Commissioner sentenced him to five months' imprisonment for his mistake. We may remark upon this apparent inequality of punishment in these two cases, that it is well known among fraudulent insolvents that such differences exist, as a general rule, between the judgments of at least two of the Commissioners of this Court. It may be that the worthy Commissioners vary only in their estimate of the penal nature of imprisonment.

MURDERS.

THE MURDER AT CHINGFORD HATCH.—An adjourned inquest has been held on the body of Mary White, murdered at Chingford Hatch, on the 21st. The coroner said that as the medical man had not made a sufficient examination of the body, he should again adjourn the inquest for that purpose, and gave an order for the exhumation of the remains. Notices have been circulated offering a Government reward of £100 for the apprehension of Jonathan Greydon, charged with the wilful murder of Mary White, at Chingford Hatch. He is described as five feet nine inches high, fair, light small sandy whiskers. He was discharged from Springfield Jail on the 16th, when he was dressed in black, but has since been seen dressed in a blue striped smock, and a cap with a peak.

THE MURDER AT RIVENHALL, ESSEX.—Harriet Freeborn, whose throat was cut by a discarded lover, Charles Finch, on the 24th of May, had been progressing most favourably until a few days back, when she was taken with symptoms of choking and with pains in her throat. On Friday morning, the 26th ult., she died. An inquest was held on Saturday morning. The following deposition of the deceased was read:—"I live at Kelvedon, in this county. On Sunday, the 24th of May last, I was in the service of Mr. Upson, a farmer, at Rivenhall. On the Sunday afternoon I left my master's house to go to church; I went as far as the stile leading to the church path; when I got there Charles Finch came over the stile and caught hold of me suddenly and cut my throat with a razor. I do not know whether he threw me down or whether I fell, but I was on the ground; he turned away, and I said, 'You blackguard!' He came again and cut my windpipe in two, and said, 'You're a dead woman, and I'll be hung for you.' I got up and went to Mr. Upson's house. I had previously known the prisoner. When I first saw the prisoner he was sitting on the stile; he came upon me suddenly. I said, 'You made me jump.' He said, 'Why?' I said, 'Because I was making haste to church.' The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Charles Finch.

CHARGE OF MURDER IN GLASGOW.—A man named Kelly, living at Glasgow, was sitting with his wife by the fire-side (the wife nursing a child), when Kelly's mother left the room to attend to some household duties. While the old woman was out, she heard the child scream, and on returning she saw Mrs. Kelly lying on the floor, with her head jammed into an iron pot, and the accused sitting where she had left him. The woman was dead. The man is in custody, and the police are making inquiries as to whether the death of the woman resulted from violence or was accidental.

POLICE.

STREET ROBBERY.—An ill-looking fellow, of about thirty years of age, was charged with having stolen a watch from a Mr. Freeman.

The prosecutor was passing along the Strand, and felt a tug at his chain, but did not perceive that his watch was taken. A sergeant of Fusiliers who was passing, saw the prisoner take the watch and run away. He started off after the prisoner, caught him, and handed him over to the police. A lad saw the prisoner throw the watch into an area, from which it was afterwards recovered. The prosecutor, after a visit to the National Gallery, missed his watch, and in going to give information at the police stations, came upon the prisoner and his captors on the way.

The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was summarily convicted, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

CHIEF PROSECUTION.—CAUTION TO CHOCOLATE DEALERS.—Mr. George Fender, a grocer, appeared before Mr. Elliott in answer to an information laid for selling, contrary to law, a mixture of chocolate with coffee, when pure coffee was asked and paid for.

The defendant had sold the mixture in a paper superimposed, "This is a mixture of chocolate and coffee." He was, however, warned at the time that this would not protect him from a prosecution in the case of adulteration.

The witnesses were cross-examined to show that some change might have taken place in preparing the samples for analysis, but they deposed to the contrary, and Mr. Marshall, assessor of the court, that the officers had no interest in a conviction, and that their duties were solely for public protection.

The defendant, in reply to the charge, said that he must have been made to give the officer anything than pure coffee, as he was aware that he belonged to the Excise. He called a youth named Bamfield, who swore he had cleaned out the chocolate mill in the morning, and nothing had been ground in it from the time of his so cleaning it until that ordered by Mr. Lancaster, and therefore there must have been some mistake in the selection of the sample analysed.

Mr. Elliott observed that there was a mixture of chocolate in the coffee to the amount of 24 per cent, and that the defendant thought he could evade the law by wrapping it in the paper produced.

He fined the defendant 14s. Notice of appeal was given.

AN ASSISTANT WAITER.—Thomas Jones was lately charged at Westminster with stealing silver forks, spoons, &c., the property of the Hon. R. Cavendish.

The prisoner was engaged by the butler as an assistant on the occasion of an entertainment. Between eleven and twelve o'clock at night the grocer, John Timmer, happened to be in the stables, where he saw the prisoner. He was taking off his coat, when, while doing so, a silver fork fell out of his pocket. Timmer exclaimed, "Hollo, you have some silver forks, have you? How many more have you got?" The prisoner replied, "No more?" Timmer did not feel satisfied, and he asked the prisoner to allow him to search his pockets. He then found in the possession of the prisoner two other silver forks, some tea spoons, and other silver articles. The prisoner, upon the discovery of these in his possession, remarked that he was about to take the things to the pantry, and put them in his pocket for that purpose, but that somehow or other he put them in his pocket, and forgot that they were there.

They were examined by the butler of Mr. Cavendish, who identified them as the property of Mr. Cavendish.

Remanded.

FROM INFORMATION RECEIVED.—William Ross Innis was charged with forgery.

Michael Haydon, detective, said, "I was on duty at the Bank of England this morning, with a brother officer. In consequence of information which we had received, we followed the prisoner to several departments of the Bank, and stopped him as he was getting into a cab. I told him we were officers, and had reason to believe that he was referred to in the police notice as having absconded from Goldsmiths upon a charge of forgery, and that our information was strengthened by a cognate type likeness which I had, and which bore a strong resemblance to him. He said, 'My name is not Innis, my name is Ross,' and we took him to the Police-station, and he there gave his name as William Ross Innis. I found on him a piece of paper, which I produced."

The prisoner was remanded.

THE STRATFORD MURDER.—On Saturday afternoon Michael Crawley, aged 62, was again brought up at Hford, charged with the murder of his wife, an old woman, 61. The prisoner is a tall, gaunt-looking man, standing above six feet high, with a repulsive expression, and a most determined scowl on his face. The depositions of the witnesses were read over to the prisoner.

The prisoner was then fully committed for trial.

CURIOUS ATTEMPT AT SHOOTING.—John Macdonald, a desperate-looking fellow, was charged on suspicion of committing a burglary, and also with attempting to shoot police-constable 180 L. with a pistol.

Charles Liverdon, 229 M., said that he was on duty in the Borough Road, when he heard some one running, and calling out, "Stop thief!" He turned round, and saw the prisoner running towards him from the direction of Mansfield Street, near the gas factory. Witness called out to him to stop, and as soon as he had done so, the prisoner threw a pistol into the road and attempted to run down Earl Street. He, however, seized him, and detained him until another constable came up; and after a desperate struggle they took him to the police-station, where he was searched, and a candle and a quantity of lucifer matches found in his pockets.

Remanded.

SOLACE FOR A BANK DIRECTOR.—Mr. Hugh Thomas Cameron, son of Mr. Cameron, the manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, who was a few days ago captured, was charged before Mr. Combe with conveying brandy into the Queen's Prison.

One of the turnkeys of the prison, said that a few days ago Mr. Cameron, the late manager of the Royal Bank of Scotland, was brought to that prison. The prisoner had since visited that prison; and on Sunday evening, as he was about to pass through the second lobby, witness stopped him, as he suspected that he had spirits about him. The prisoner then put his hand in his breast coat pocket, and produced a basket bottle containing nearly half a pint of brandy. Witness then gave him into custody.

The prisoner here said that he did not know he was selling contrary to law, or he should not have had any spirits in his possession. He had no idea that he was doing wrong in conveying so small a quantity into the prison.

Mr. Colvile said that Mr. Cameron brought a portmanteau into the prison on the same morning, when witness told him he must search it, to see whether any spirits or anything else was in it contrary to the rules of the prison.

Mr. Cameron assured his Worship that he did not know he was breaking the law.

Mr. Combe told him that very likely this was true, but the law was imperative. The penalty was 2s., and he had no power to mitigate it. He must pay that or go to the House of Correction.

Mr. Cameron immediately paid the fine.

MONEY TRANSACTATIONS OF THE WEEK.

The arrival of intelligence from India to the effect that a most serious mutiny has broken out amongst the native regiments there has produced considerable heaviness in the market for all National Stocks, and prices have consequently given way about three-eighths per cent. The amount of business done, both for money and time, has been trifling, and no improvement in value is anticipated until the dividend is payable. Even then, as money is in request for commercial purposes, and as the private and joint-stock banks are still offering as much as 5 per cent. for money on call—it may be doubted whether we shall have active markets.

The Bank of France has lowered its rate of discount from 8 per cent., at which it stood since last September, to 5 per cent. This reduction, however, only refers to commercial bills, as advances in stock are still offered at 6 per cent. However desirable may be cheap money, this step is not generally regarded with much favour, as the Bank of France, which continues a large buyer of gold in our market, is losing much of its bullion resources to pay its bill.

The Continental Exchanges are steady, and those at New York show a small profit on the shipment of gold to this country. The exchanges at Calcutta are rather more favourable; but at Hong Kong, the quotations run on the advance; indeed, the whole of the market is sufficiently high to induce heavy shipments of silver from this side; consequently, the next packet for the East will take out a large supply of silver.

Since we last wrote, about £200,000 has come to hand from various quarters, and a portion of the gold has been sold to the Bank of England, in which the stock is now £11,000,000. The position of the Bank is still improving, yet the general feeling of the market is that there is very little prospect of cheap money during the present year.

The 3 per cent. Consols, for the account, have been 92½ to 92¾; the 3½ per cent. Consols, 94½ to 94¾; the 4 per cent. Consols, 96½ to 96¾; the 5 per cent. Consols, 98½ to 98¾; the 6 per cent. Consols, 100½ to 100¾; the 7 per cent. Consols, 102½ to 102¾; the 8 per cent. Consols, 104½ to 104¾; the 9 per cent. Consols, 106½ to 106¾; the 10 per cent. Consols, 108½ to 108¾; the 11 per cent. Consols, 110½ to 110¾; the 12 per cent. Consols, 112½ to 112¾; the 13 per cent. Consols, 114½ to 114¾; the 14 per cent. Consols, 116½ to 116¾; the 15 per cent. Consols, 118½ to 118¾; the 16 per cent. Consols, 120½ to 120¾; the 17 per cent. Consols, 122½ to 122¾; the 18 per cent. Consols, 124½ to 124¾; the 19 per cent. Consols, 126½ to 126¾; the 20 per cent. Consols, 128½ to 128¾; the 21 per cent. Consols, 130½ to 130¾; the 22 per cent. Consols, 132½ to 132¾; the 23 per cent. Consols, 134½ to 134¾; the 24 per cent. Consols, 136½ to 136¾; the 25 per cent. Consols, 138½ to 138¾; the 26 per cent. 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